Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

Nippon Times
Evening

The Longer the War, the Stronger the Co-Prosperity Sphere

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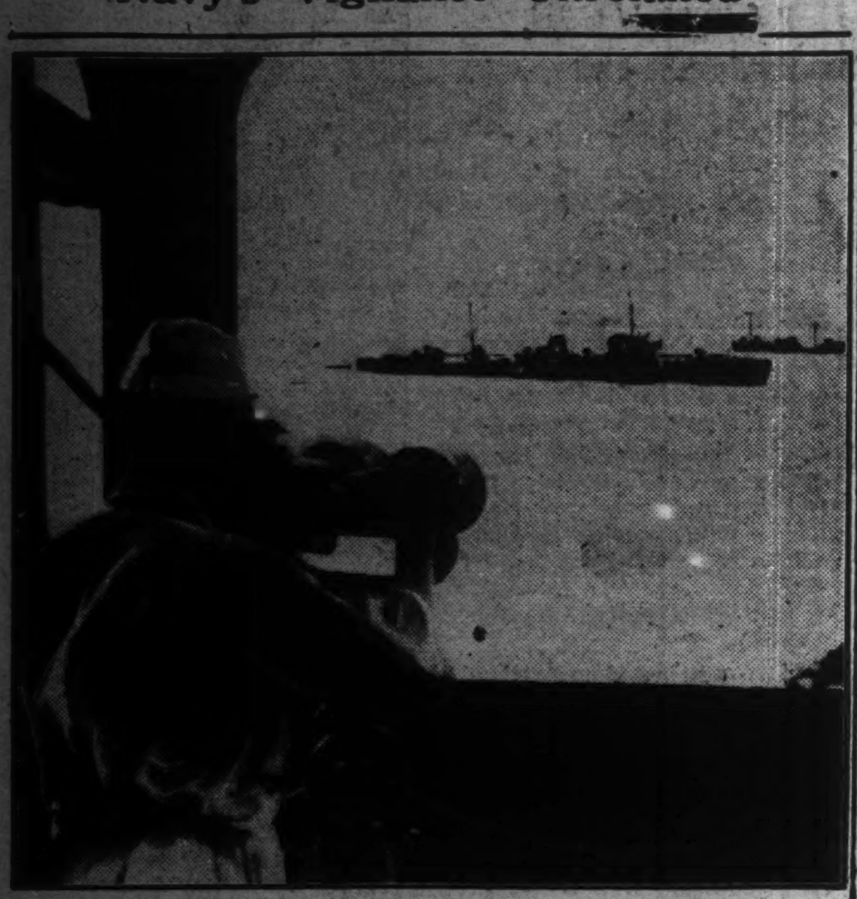
Navy's Vigilance Unrelaxed



The home-fronters in Nippon can well be assured of security from enemy attacks as they continue their daily efforts for victory, for the watchfulness of the Imperial Sea Forces remains ever alert and keen. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

INDIA STRUGGLE UNABATED; FAMINE FACED

Extrality, Concessions Return By Nippon Clarified

China's Just Desires Fulfilled by Nippon, Says Spokesman Hori

Criticizing Anglo-American promises of returning the concessions and giving up the extraterritorial rights in China as selfish and meaningless, Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information, explained Nippon's true motives in taking these epochal steps to foreign correspondents at his press interview this morning. The Spokesman's comment follows:

The step taken by the Japanese Government on the occasion of the Declaration of War by the National Government of the Republic of China and the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration, to substantiate Japan's pledge to respect China's sovereignty and her desire to strengthen the government of that country by the rendition of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, both long-pending questions, is an epochal event in the history of China. It is a matter for congratulation not only as regards the future of China, but also as regards the future of Greater East Asia.

It is only natural that Japan should, more than any other country, view with sympathy and understanding the natural and legitimate aspirations of the Chinese Government and people. Japan herself, during the long decades from the latter feudal period to the latter Meiji Era, tasted the bitterness of and suffered from the long struggle to repudiate the unequal treaties which were foisted upon the countries of Asia by the Anglo-American Powers as a result of their imperialistic aggression in this part of the world. It is because of this that Japan has, before any other Power, taken the prompt decision to recognize in concrete form China's just desires and aspirations. The sincere effort Japan has made to respect China's sovereignty and to strengthen the bonds of cooperation between our two countries is clear from this fact. Japan's just and unselfish attitude will naturally strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the people of China. The cooperation between our two countries will henceforth mount in intimacy, binding them together as one body and one mind, and will most certainly spur on the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of the new order based upon ethical principles.

Big Discrepancies Seen

Regarding the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights by the United States and Britain, there is, outwardly, a similarity between their proposal and our decision on the matter, but actually there is a wide discrepancy. In the first place, these two countries proposed to re-

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CHILE'S POLICY DUE FOR CHANGE

Rios to Confer With Argentine President Soon

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—Chile's diplomatic policy is now showing a marked tendency of undergoing a radical change. In this connection, various reports received here today state that Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios will shortly confer with Argentine President Ramon Castillo somewhere on the Chilean-Argentine border.

This presidential meeting, it is said, has been arranged by Chilean Home Minister Morales during his visit here on his return from the United States. If Chile's neutrality should be relinquished in the near future as alleged, Argentina will be placed in an awkward position. It is all too natural that the attitude of the Chilean Government is being closely watched.

President Castillo, left the capital today for Tangiers in Panpas Province, accompanied by Foreign Minister Enrique L. Guinazu and a few other Cabinet Ministers, with whom, it is alleged, the President held a conference on some important questions.

Argentina and Chile, it is recalled, since the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference at Rio de Janeiro in January last year, have been closely connected with each other in their common cause of maintaining neutrality in the war. In March, last year, when Foreign Minister Guinazu visited Santiago, an agreement was reached between the Governments of Argentina and Chile, which as reported then, was centered on the following pledges:

1. Both the Argentine and Chilean Governments shall adopt the same attitude toward the world war.
2. The two Governments cannot relinquish their common stand unless an understanding has been reached between the two.

In this connection a dispatch from Santiago said that in the face of the Chilean Government's imminent change of diplomatic policy some eminent civilian leaders of Argentina, including an ex-President, jointly asserted that their Government should wait till Argentina's attitude assumes concrete shape. All in all, the move of Chile to change its diplomatic policy is regarded uncheckable, according to competent observers here.

Nippon's Move in China Hailed as Magnanimous

Relinquishment of Extrality and Return of Concessions Praised by Manchoukuo Premier—Chinese in East Asia Happy Over War Action

Domei

HSINKING, January 9.—Nippon's retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China on the occasion of the Nanking Government's declaration of war upon the anti-Axis Powers, were magnanimous acts that should facilitate the rehabilitation of China, and brighten the future prospects of the New Order in East Asia, Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo asserted in his congratulatory message dispatched today to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.

In his message, the Premier of Manchoukuo assured Prime Minister Tojo that Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China, in close unity, would strive for the successful attainment of the common objective of the peoples of East Asia.

In his message to President Wang Ching-wei, Premier Chang paid homage to the Nanking Government's resolution to survive or perish with Nippon in declaring war upon the anti-Axis countries.

The existing collaboration between China and Manchoukuo should be further consolidated so as to ensure the attainment of their common ideals, General Chang declared.

Hailed in Shonan, Malai

Domei

SHONAN, January 9.—Two and a half million Chinese residents in Malai and Shonan, who have been extending sincere cooperation to the Nippon Military Administration, wholeheartedly approved the declaration of war by the National Government of China against the United States and Great Britain.

These Chinese residents have been assisting the Nippon Military Administration in all phases of reconstruction work, thus delivering a severe blow to the Chunking regime.

It was recalled that soon after the Imperial Forces occupied Malai and Shonan Island, the Chinese residents organized the New Chinese Residents' Society in Shonan City with Dr. Lin Wen-ching, former President of Amoy University, as chairman so that they could begin positive cooperation with the Nippon Military Administration in reconstruction work.

The Chinese residents donated a sum of ¥1,000,000 to the military administration in August of last year and also subscribed to more than one-half of the ¥1,000,000 lottery tickets issued by the Financial Department of the Nippon Military Administration.

A large number of Chinese employed in mining and agricultural industries are showing their eagerness to cooperate in the reconstruc-

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TANKER CONVOY HIT BY U-BOATS

13 More Enemy Ships Totalling 124,000 Tons Sunk by Axis Raiders

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—Thirteen enemy oil tankers totaling 124,000 tons were sunk by German submarines yesterday while they were cruising in the neighborhood of the Azores Islands from Trinidad Island for North Africa, it was announced by the German High Command today.

Three other tankers were also torpedoed and thus the great tanker transport unit was entirely destroyed, causing the loss of 174,000 tons of oil destined to the enemy forces in North Africa.

430 Enemy Warships Sunk

Mainichi

BERLIN, January 10.—In the past one year, the German Navy sank 430 enemy warships, it was announced by the German High Command last night.

Enemy warships sunk by the German naval forces in 1942 included the aircraft carrier, Eagle, of 22,600 tons, seven cruisers, 40 destroyers, 16 submarines, 61 torpedo boats, 11 gunboats, 30 convoying ships, 10 auxiliary ships, 10 auxiliary cruisers, three coast defense ships, five submarine chasers, and 236 other warships.

British Sub Missing

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—The British Admiralty announced today that the British submarine Utmost is believed to have been sunk, it is reported from London.

Warns Submarine Threat

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—The British public was warned against the serious submarine threat by James Louis Garvin, famous British commentator, in his article published yesterday.

"German submarines have already sunk a total of 17,000,000 tons of British merchant vessels," he wrote.

"That figure equals the total ton-

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Armed Clashes Rage in Bengal and Assam—Food Shortage Grave

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—The anti-British struggle in India is still raging with no sign of abatement, it is reported by information reaching here from New Delhi.

According to the information, in the two provinces of Bengal and Assam, incessant armed clashes took place between the Indians and the American and British troops stationed there. For their resistance against the Anglo-American forces, the British authorities have imposed a large fine on the Indians.

Meanwhile, the evacuation of citizens from Calcutta is continuing, while British officials and merchants are withdrawing from the city to Bombay and Karachi, with the result that munition factories in the city have been obliged virtually to shut down.

In the meantime, concerning the disturbances raging in various parts of India, the New Delhi Broadcasting Station reported today as follows:

"In Ahmedabad, anti-British demonstrations were carried out yesterday in 12 places and policemen fired upon the demonstrators, causing one dead and one wounded.

"In Bombay, too, an anti-British disturbance took place yesterday, as the result of which casualties were reported.

"At a point three miles from Ahmedabad, three hand-made bombs were discovered by the British authorities."

Sind Faces Food Lack

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 10.—A serious famine has developed in Sind province, as the result of increased shortage of food supply throughout various parts of India, it is reported from New Delhi. The Sind provincial government has decided to commence the purchase of cereals and to distribute them to the suffering people in the Hyderabad district. The Indian Government has also decided to ship food supplies by sea routes to suffering areas, as railway transportation is difficult.

Bombay Also Suffering

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—The food shortage in Bombay province has become so acute that a famine condition is reported to have appeared, according to Reuter's report from New Dehli. On Saturday, January 9, Bombay bakeries closed their shops as there were no flour. Butchers had no meat as abattoirs were closed by strike. To relieve this condition, the Indian Government has decided to ship cereals from Punjab province to Bombay.

U.S. Replacing Britain

Mainichi

BANGKOK, January 9.—To all appearances, the United States intends to replace Britain and become master of India. It is obvious that Amer-

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Press Comments

Monday, January 11
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Mediterranean Situation
ASAHI—United Asia Rises

Mediterranean Situation

YOMIURI-HOCHI—With the development of the war in North Africa, the Iberian Peninsula has become the cynosure of the world. We have already pointed out that the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa is based on their scheme of establishing the so-called second front in the European continent. So long as these countries do not dispense with such a plan, the North African war will invariably spread to the whole of the Mediterranean, causing a great effect on the neutral Powers along the coast of that sea.

Immediately after the American aggression of North Africa, the Spanish Foreign Minister visited Portugal, and as a result, the neutral structure of the Iberian Peninsula was strengthened through joint action of the two countries. Viewed from the geographical angle, the two countries are placed in such a position as would be inevitable for them to avoid a direct effect of the North African war.

Spanish Morocco is already under Anglo-American menace while Spain itself is beginning to feel uneasy as the Anglo-American Powers are mustering their army and navy in Gibraltar.

Portugal is likewise placed in similar jeopardy, particularly, the islands of the Azores and Cape Verde which, since the outbreak of the European War, had been the most likable points of American aggression as bases for its invasion of the European continent.

That the United States and Britain, where their own interests are involved, think nothing of violating international law is well manifested in their invasion of Madagascar and Martinique and North Africa. Consequently, it cannot be denied that there are possibilities of these countries extending their claws to territories of the neutral countries.

Compared with the Axis Powers, the United States and Britain are at disadvantage insofar as strategic conditions are concerned: their position in the West Mediterranean is particularly weak. In order to make up for such an inferiority, there is not the slightest doubt that the two countries will consider invading Spanish and Portuguese territories.

Besides Spain and Portugal, there is another neutral country, Turkey, which has a very close connection with the development of the situation in the Mediterranean. The majority of the external trade of Turkey, in the past, had been of a maritime nature and in 1938, the export and import of the country through this means amounted, respectively to 50 and 65 per cent of the total. This fact, in itself, explains how much Turkish economy depends on the Mediterranean Sea. From the geographical position of the country, therefore, the extent of the effect of the European war on Turkey is as grave as it is on Spain and Portugal.

When the Mediterranean was menaced by the American and British aggression of North Africa, the maritime trade of those three countries was cut off, necessitating them to be dependent solely on the European continent for their economy. Turkey, especially, has furthered its economic relation with Germany by way of the Balkan States. These circumstances vividly indicate that the relation of these three countries with the Axis Powers has developed into such a stage where it is now virtually inseparable.

Though one of the neutral countries, Spain has a special relation with the Axis Powers since the country is one of the signatories of the Anti-Comintern Pact. Consequently, the neutral stand of these three countries is backed firmly by the Axis nations, the pivot of new Europe.

So long as they view the situation in its true light and place absolute confidence in the Axis nations, therefore, the sinister designs of the United States and Britain will no doubt end in vain.

United Asia Rises

ASAHI—It is already more than a year since Nippon smashed America and Britain in our sphere and drove them out. Although the purge of Greater East Asia has thus been nearly completed, the war situation now has been plunged into a stage where the Imperial Forces have come into direct clash with the main strength of the enemy fighting forces, and decisive battles are being fought consecutively one after another. What do all those furious fights really signify? They constitute a

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AUSTRALIAN MINISTER FEARS NIPPON INVASION

Imperial Forces Menace Country, Evatt Cries

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—In a broadcast made today, Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, stressed the increasing threat of the Imperial Forces, it is reported from Sydney.

"The Imperial Forces will attempt to march into Australia," asserted the Australian Minister of External Affairs.

"It is true that in battles fought last year, Nippon solidified its position, but, Nippon will not satisfy itself only with that success. On the contrary the Imperial Forces mean to push their drive into Australia.

"Under the increasing threat of the Imperial Forces, which may start their invasion at any moment, Australia's armament preparations have been made, though gradually, and have attained an extent which was considered impossible a year ago.

"As Premier Curtin often pointed out, if Nippon were given time, added difficulties will be added to our prosecution of the Pacific War. Therefore, it is advantageous not only to Australia but also to the anti-Axis camp as a whole to prepare for war more and more in the

Britishers to Suffer Cut in Cheese Ration

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—With the menace of German submarines daily mounting, the British Ministry of Food will cut the amount of rationed cheese from 240 grams per head a week to 180 grams from tomorrow, a London dispatch reported today.

As regards chicken farming in Britain, it is revealed that the prevailing shortage of feed is detrimental to the output of eggs. So far the nation has been receiving rationed eggs at the rate of 40 per head a year, which in all probability, will be lessened to 20 or less the report lamented.

Giraud Meeting De Gaulle

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—The headquarters of "Fighting France" is said to have announced today that General Henri Giraud, head of the French North African puppet regime had consented to hold a conference with General Charles de Gaulle, another rebel leader, but the date of their meeting is still undecided, according to a report from London.

Bolivia Head to Visit U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—President General Enrique Penaranda of Bolivia has decided to visit Washington at the beginning of April at the invitation of President Roosevelt but the date of his departure has not yet been announc-

CHINA'S ENTRY INTO WAR BIG SHOCK TO CHUNGKING

Frantic Leaders Hold Parley With Chiang

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—Shocked by the Nanking Government's participation in the Greater East Asia War, the Supreme Defense Council of Chungking held a meeting of its political and military leaders at the private residence of Chiang Kai-shek at 2 p.m. today to exchange views on measures to be taken hereafter, according to reports arriving here today.

Many Chungking leaders were present at the meeting including Ho Ying-chin, Pai Chung-hsi, H. H. Kung, T. V. Soong, Yu Yu-jen, Chen Kuo-fu and others.

It is said, Chungking leaders also conferred with American and British Ambassadors as well as military representatives of the two countries to deliberate on measures to be taken by Chungking, the United States and Great Britain.

Interpellators Chosen

Tatsunosuke Yamazaki and Tadao Matsumoto have been selected by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association to be the first interpellators on Government policies when the 81st Imperial Diet is resumed on January 21.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya will deliver respective addresses to both Houses of the Diet on January 21, and Messrs. Yamazaki and Matsumoto will question the Government on its various policies so that further explanations on important policies will be made. At the Budget Committee session Dr. Gotaro Ogawa was selected as the first interpellator.

In the House of Peers, Takuo Godo of the Kenyukai is expected to be given the first opportunity to question the Government on national policies.

Indian Catastrophe Revealed

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 9.—A great cyclone and tidal wave occurred in the Bay of Bengal, last October causing 11,000 deaths and damaging 75,000 houses, with more than 500,000 persons left destitute, it is announced by the Indian Government today, according to a report from Calcutta.

GERMANS ANNIHILATE SOVIETS IN EAST FRONT

1 Regiment Wiped Out, 26 Tanks Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—The German forces, at an undisclosed point on the Eastern Front, yesterday annihilated one Soviet regiment simultaneously blasting 26 enemy tanks, the German High Command disclosed today. The announcement made in this connection of other sectors on the same front reads substantially as follows:

In the Stalingrad sector, 12 Soviet planes were shot down in aerial combats and by ground fires.

Some German infantry units in a middle sector of the Eastern Front fiercely attacked many Soviet strongholds. During the battles, 75 pill-boxes were reduced by the German attackers.

In the sector east of Lake Ilmen, a new counter-offensive was launched by the Soviets, which was, however, successfuly repulsed by the Germans, when the Soviet side lost 17 tanks.

Brazil Hit by Big Flood

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—Following the unprecedented drought that Brazil had experienced this year, the country was visited by a heavy rain which flooded all rivers in mountain regions, it is reported from Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian governmental authorities have dispatched many ships to these districts to save the people from death and casualties are reported to have reached huge figures, while the damage to livestock is also said to have been great. The people in the flooded areas are in utter confusion.

Britishers Occupy Teheran

Mainichi

LISBON, January 10.—Teheran, capital of Iran, is now completely occupied by British troops, and the Iranian Army has been disarmed, it is reported from Teheran. Airfields, factories, railway stations and other important establishments in Teheran are reportedly under strict supervision of the British troops.

Kordt Arrives in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, January 10.—Dr. Erich Kordt, newly-appointed Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy at Nanking, arrived here today at 2:20 p.m. from Shanghai.

Canada Cedes Part of Land To Dutch Princess Juliana

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, January 9.—Canada has decided to cede a small part of its territory to the Netherlands so that the expected baby of Princess Juliana, who was forced to take refuge in Canada after her country had been lost and is expecting to have a baby during this month at a maternity hospital in Ottawa may be able to get Dutch nationality, according to a report recently received here.

The coming baby of the Princess must, according to the national law of Canada, acquire Canadian citizenship. However, the refugee Dutch Royal Household in London, does not like its prospective Prince or Princess to get a foreign nationality.

Since it is impossible for Canada to change the law, the authorities have decided, according to the suggestion of judicial authorities, to recognize a certain lot in the country as Dutch territory where the Princess will give birth to her child.

This issue is considered as a scene of the tragic-comedy performed by the refugee Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

Sea Clash Details Given

The British Admiralty announced the details of an encounter between British and German naval forces off North Cape at daybreak of December 31, according to a London wire relayed from Lisbon to Domei on January 8. The British announcement further revealed that the convoyed transports were able to reach their destination safely with the loss of the British destroyer, Achates, 1,350 tons, and severe damages suffered by another destroyer.

Java Honors War Heroes

Representative of the new spirit which has penetrated the Javanese social life, the Indonesian laborers in a certain factory in Buitenzorg are daily paying their respects to the fallen Japanese war heroes at a shrine which has been erected in the company compounds, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Hokoku Shrine, the first to be built in Java, has been constructed from teakwood in accordance with a blueprint sent from Japan. Every morning, the members of this Buitenzorg company gather in front of the shrine to offer their prayers for the continued success of the Imperial Forces, to take their morning calisthenics and to take part in singing Japanese songs.

Nagano Governor Passes

Hyakuji Nagayasu, Governor of Nagano Prefecture, died of liver trouble at 11:05 a.m. yesterday at the age of 40, it is reported by a telephone message from Nagano, according to local vernaculars. Funeral services will be held for three hours beginning at 1 p.m. Wednesday at the Zoshunkaku, Nagano City. The late Governor Nagayasu is a self-made man who had no formal schooling and had climbed up to the post of governorship after serving in important positions with the Home Ministry.

U.S. Worried as Juveniles Committing More Crimes

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—Since America's entry into the war, cases of crime have steadily increased in that country and juvenile delinquency has become especially conspicuous.

According to information from New York, juvenile crime cases in major American cities have increases by 50 per cent. In Hartford, Connecticut, the offenses have doubled.

The crimes are of various sorts, according to recent issues of some American journals, ranging from murder, kidnapping and incendiarism to such minor offenses as robbery, theft and sexual crimes. Cases of prostitution have markedly increased.

Junenile delinquency is rampant, its cases showing an increase of nine per cent in Chicago, from 15 to 18 per cent in Boston, 14 per cent in New York, 20 per cent in Washington, 15 per cent in St. Louis, 35 per cent in Jacksonville, Oregon, and 50 per cent in San Diego.

Recently, the police in Hartford arrested a gang of 50 members comprising 16 boys of 15 years, 14 of 14 years, five 13-year-old boys, 12 of 11 years and the remaining three of 10 years.

Meanwhile, the authorities are desperately trying to eliminate crimes. In New York, boys and girls are prohibited from going out together after dark but criminal cases have so far shown no signs of decreasing.

This trend of the increase of juvenile crimes is attributed to the failure of the parents working at ammunition plants to supervise their children and to the dissolute lives brought about by the American "liberalism." The detrimental effect of "gang pictures" is also counted among the causes of this deplorable tendency.

KUOMINTANG TO HOLD MEET

To Discuss New War Policies From January 14

Domei

NANKING, January 11.—With the object of formulating new policies of the Kuomintang, following China's active participation in the War of Greater East Asia, the Central Party Headquarters decided to convene the Fifth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Executive and Supervisory committees of the Kuomintang here on January 14, it was disclosed here this morning.

Summonses for the plenary session, it is understood, have already been issued in the name of Wang Ching-wei, president of the National Government of China and concurrently President of the Kuomintang.

Sources close to the Tangpu (Party Headquarters) believed that important wartime programs of the party will be discussed at the forthcoming session. Various proposals bearing on the party's activities in the political economic and military fields are expected to be presented to the conference, all designed to facilitate the Government's prosecution of war to a successful end.

Most animated discussions will be held on concrete measures to further the New People's Movement along the lines of joint war efforts of Nippon and China. Important decisions are also expected to be made on programs for the furtherance of the rural peace movement.

Early next Thursday morning, President Wang will lead all the party delegates to the session to worship at the Chungshan Mausoleum before formally opening the plenary session at the Tangpu at 8:00 o'clock.

The last plenary session it is recalled, was held here on November 9, 1941.

Nankingites Hold Meeting

Domei

NANKING, January 11.—Attended by thousands of Nanking citizens, a mass meeting was held here at 8:00 p.m. yesterday to voice popular support of the National Government of China's declaration of war on the United States and Great Britain.

Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister, and other Government officials addressed the rally. The Publicity Minister explained in detail the reasons and circumstances leading to Nanking's momentous decision to participate actively in the War of Greater East Asia on the side of Nippon.

Moved by Mr. Lin's address, a number of persons attending the meeting spoke extemporaneously, and pledging their unstinting support of the Government in the prosecution of war until ultimate victory is won.

Similar mass meetings were held yesterday in the major cities throughout the country, including Shanghai and Peking.

Press Comments

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campaign whereby Nippon is exerting itself to manifest widely in the world its original spirit of the founding of the State to realize the ideal of "Hakko Iu."

This indeed is a thoroughly moral campaign aimed at the protection of all the nations and their peoples in the Greater East Asia Sphere. It also aims at conquering the rotten and deadlocked materialistic civilization represented by the Anglo-American rivalristic confrontation and individualism, their foreign policies of domination over aliens and grabbing and exploitation and their evil practices notoriously characterized by their selfishness, self-complacency and utilitarianism, in order thus to make an effective contribution to establishment of a clear and bright spiritual civilization for the ultimate happiness of all mankind.

Stare squarely at Nippon's vigorous diplomacy toward New China in which she has ungrudgingly thrown completely overboard all antiquated ideas of rights and concessions. Look squarely also at the courageous, decisive steps taken by the National Government at Nanking. New China in resolutely entering the war in the face of all dangers, reposing perfect confidence in this Great Way indicated by Nippon.

Thus, under the new developments, we now see the miserable plight of Chungking wandering astray as a helpless orphan of the East—a veritable picture of utter misery quite sufficient to make us feel extremely sorry for it.

On the distant shores, Germany and Italy are fighting for the common cause of righteousness while in East Asia, Thailand, China and Manchoukuo, as military allies, are according an all-out cooperation to Nippon in performing the great task of defending this part of the globe. Various people in the Southern Regions, deeply moved by the magnanimity of the Nippon Military Administration as compared with the erstwhile tyranny and maladministration of the Anglo-Americans, are likewise exerting their strenuous efforts, willingly, and voluntarily, toward reconstruction. Furthermore, the Indian leaders, by offering resistance to British cajolery, are striving to gain the country's independence through their own power while, according to Mahatma Gandhi, three-fourths of the Indian farmers harbor pro-Japanese sentiment. Now is the most opportune moment for the people of Asia to rise against Anglo-American exploitation.

Prime Minister Attends Sumo

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, accompanied by his daughter and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, took a brief respite from his pressing duties yesterday to attend the opening session of the Spring Sumo Tournament.

U.S. Only Caresses Chiang; Gives No Aid—Pearl Buck

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Charging that American aid to the Chungking regime is no more than nominal, Pearl Buck, a noted American woman writer who is well versed in things Chinese, published her article in an issue of a weekly magazine of the New York Times dated today, it is reported from Washington.

"Regarding aid to the Chungking regime," she wrote, "the United States is only sending sweet bouquet of words. What Chiang Kai-shek really wants, are hard stones to sling at his enemies, but America is only giving him slices of bread.

"The United States did not forget to conclude an alliance with Britain and then with the Soviet Union. However, our country has forgotten that the Chungking regime is also an indispensable element in the prosecution of war."

In the chapters following, the writer touched upon the straitened circumstances in which the Indian masses are being placed:

"Indian masses are far poorer than the Chinese masses," she declared. Eighty per cent of the whole population have rare opportunities of eating to their heart's content.

"However, I doubt if in the future, American assistance can be extended to India in some way or other."

WINTER SPORTS MEET OPENS AT TADENOUMI

Meiji Ice Hockey Team Downs Tokyo Imperial

Domei

TADENOUMI, January 9.—In the opening event of the 1943 All Japan Students Ice Skating Meet which is being held for three days here, the Meiji University Ice Hockey team, last season's champions in the Kanto Universty Ice Hockey League, today easily swamped Tokyo Imperial University by the score of 13 to 1.

Three other teams kept themselves in the running for the championship in the university competition as Chuo beat Keio 14 to 2, Hosei shut out Kansai Gakuin 33 to 0, and Rikkyo vanquished Nippon University 24 to 3.

In the college events Iwate Prefecture Medical College trounced the Second Junior College by 11 to 1 and Aoyama Gakuin defeated Matsumoto 11 to 0, while in the middle school tournament the Hsinking Commercial School won over the Tomakomai Industrial School by 5 to 1.

An upset was registered in the finals of the 1,500 meters skating race for universities as a newcomer, Masao Katakura of Nippon University, came in ahead of the favorite, Tsuneo Fukai, Keio star, who finished a poor third.

In another final event, So Ko Kin, Chosenese skater from Fusai College, managed to tie the record of 2 minutes 49 seconds in winning the 1,500 meters race for colleges.

Rumania Takes Precautions

Following discovery of a plot to assassinate Premier Ion Antonescu, the Rumanian government promulgated, on January 8, a state of siege throughout Rumania, abolished blackout orders, prohibited public meetings, and issued in addition twenty-two other precautionary orders, according to a Bucharest dispatch to Domei of the same date.

E. Asia Chinese Expressing Joy

(Continued From Page 1)

tion of Malai, while Chinese laborers are doing their part in transporting such important war materials as rubber, tin, bauxite, iron, copra and others which are to be shipped to Nippon.

Another concrete evidence of Chinese cooperation may be seen in the shipyards here where wooden ships are being constructed by Chinese shipbuilders. In perfect harmony with Nippon's shipbuilders these Chinese workers are said to have turned out a large number of wooden vessels.

It also is worthy of note that the Chinese Residents' Society recently launched a drive to increase the output of agricultural products among Chinese farmers in Malai while in Shonan Island various measures already have been undertaken for this purpose.

Burma Chinese Overjoyed

Domei

RANGOON, January 9.—Hailing the report from Nanking that the National Government of China had declared war against Britain and the United States, Chinese residents in Burma, numbering about 200,000, renewed their firm determination to redouble their cooperation with Nippon in the prosecution of the war by enhancing the spirit of share and share alike with Nippon.

Their determination is demonstrated in various forms in both material and spiritual fields. For instance, Chinese residing in Kyeemyengdain and other vicinities of Rangoon, have already embarked on the rehabilitation work of their rice mills, having entrusted some of them to the Nippon Cotton Spinning Company, the Mitsui and Mitsubishi firms for smoother operation. They also succeeded in reopening the Tung-a Match Manufacturing Company in Kyeemyengdain in November last year.

In the meantime they voluntarily organized their own fire-brigade and air defense corps in cooperation with the Nipponese and have taken preventive measures against the activities of spies.

N. China Celebrates

Domei

PEKING, January 9.—In Peking, Tientsin and throughout all of North China, spontaneous expressions of deep-felt joy were seen as the people heard of the declaration of war by the National Government of China against Great Britain and the United States.

National flags made their appearance over shops and homes immediately after the special broadcast at 10 o'clock this morning announcing the momentous news. Lectures and special addresses were given by prominent leaders explaining the great significance of the step taken by China, while parades were held by the people and students in various localities.

In addition, members of the Hsinmin Society in Tientsin are to hold a parade tomorrow, while a citizens' mass meeting is scheduled to be held in the same city the following day.

Meanwhile, economic observers in North China voiced their opinion that the economic structure in North China would be greatly strengthened as the result of the declaration of war. They declared that the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights would inevitably encourage the Chinese industrialists toward greater efforts in various economic fields and in the increased production of iron, coal and other essential raw material and foodstuffs.

AUSTRALIA'S ECONOMY HIT BY SHIP SHORTAGE

Wool Fills Warehouses As Contracts Closed

BERLIN, January 7.—Australia's economic system, with regard to foreign trade, is largely dependent on crop conditions and the wool clip, both of which are strongly dependent on rainfall. They also exercise a big influence on price fluctuations of the world market, declares the magazine Wirtschaft und Statistik, in an investigation on Australia's trade and industry.

With the spread of the war, Australia lost one market after another. Taking the exports of 1937-38, the year which saw a good average crop and cattle production, as the basis, the magazine declares that the value of Australia's exports decreased by 25 per cent, of which Europe represents 18.3 per cent and the countries of the economic system of Greater East Asia 7.8 per cent.

No market could be found for wool and wheat, the two major Australian export products amounting to 55.9 and 26.1 per cent of the total export quota of the country. This had a serious effect on the country's economy and it could only be partially made good by British commercial and economic measures. The commitment, on the part of Britain to purchase the bulk of Australia's wool production at the fixed price of 13 shillings and 7 pence per pound for the period until one year after the end of the war, gave a momentary support to producers.

Today, however, the wool keeps accumulating in the warehouses so that Australian sheep farmers have begun to worry about the depression which is sure to come after the war.

Similar contracts have been closed for the purchase of zinc, copper, lead and agricultural products, but they are of little practical use, owing to the difficulties in obtaining shipping space. The wheat farmers had to reduce the area of land under cultivation and must receive subventions.

The difficulties confronting Australian foreign trade today do not arise so much from the loss of foreign markets, but mainly from the difficulty of getting shipping space. Even if a saving of tonnage can be effected through special treatment of foodstuff by reducing their bulk, and by shortening the sea routes by deliveries to the Pacific coast of America the transport of wool and wheat from Australia to the United States seems to be much more difficult. At any rate, at the end of October, a special ministry was formed in Australia, placing all commercial shipping under state control.

U.S. BUDGET SET AT $100-BILLION

Increasing State Taxes, Bond Buying To Meet Expenditures

President Roosevelt will submit his budget message, which will probably exceed $100,000,000,000, a figure unprecedented in American history, on January 11 according to a relayed Washington wire from Lisbon to Domei.

A United States Government official, in reference to this news, is reported to have expressed the opinion that there will be no other method of meeting this new war expenditure but through a steep raise in State levy and forcible assimilation of war bonds.

Schools to Close

Domei

MADRID, January 10.—New York City has decided to give one week's holiday to one million public school pupils beginning February 1, because of the acute shortage of fuel, according to an E.F.E. report from New York.

U.S. Builds Transport Plane

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—The United States has succeeded in building a new large-sized transport plane named Lockheed Consolidation C-69, which is equipped with four motors of 2,000 horsepower each, able to carry a small tank and its crew, it is reported by United Press from New York. Large numbers of these new transport planes are expected to be manufactured shortly.

U.S. to Hire More Women

Mainichi

LISBON, January 9.—The Chairman of the United States Wartime Manpower Commission announced today that women industrial workers in the United States numbered 5,000,000 in 1942 but in the present year, 6,000,000 women workers are expected to be employed in the war industries.

Clashes in India Still Continuing

(Continued From Page 1)

ican ambition is now developing into political domination of India placing that country under American control.

Indicative of these circumstances, it is reported that recently the United States virtually deprived Britain of commanding authority over the Anti-Axis forces in India. Hitherto, the United States 10th Air Force had been under the command of General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India.

On the pretext that air forces play a vitally important role in the current warfare, the commander of the U.S. 10th air force stationed in India, demanded to have the right of guidance in operations, wrenching virtually the right from the hands of the British Commander-in-Chief.

In the economic field, too, a similar trend is apparent. Since the dispatch to India last spring of the United States engineering mission, a large number of American engineers have already placed under their control the heavy industries there.

Yields To U. S.

Concerning the first problem of having transferred the commanding authority to the United States air force commander, much criticism was raised by the British military authorities. However, Britain lacked in her conviction of defending single-handed India, and finally yielded to the American demand.

On the other hand, with regard to the second problem of economic domination of India, the United States so far has maintained its extremely prudent attitude.

However, in view of the fact that the anti-British attitude of the India National Congress Party is unexpectedly strong and the Indian masses' anti-British sentiment is transforming itself into pro-American sentiment Britain began to show a sign of utilizing American ways in some form or other in the rule of India.

In rivalry with Britain which shows the above sign, the United States decided to dispatch to India William Philipps, former U. S. Ambassador to Rome, as a special envoy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

To observers, it will be interesting to see in what way Britain will make use of America in ruling India and how Roosevelt will satisfy his inordinate greed for domination of India.

Talks on Chinese in Chosen

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 8.—Lin Keng-yu, Chinese Consul-General at Keijo, who recently returned to China to submit reports to the central authorities recently broadcast a speech on the conditions of Chinese residents in Chosen.

Hori Explains Nippon's Action

(Continued From Page 1)

linquish extraterritorial rights and retrocede the concessions as a scheme to neutralize the strong dissatisfaction of the Chungking regime toward them last summer for their uninterrupted series of defeats in East Asia. Rather than act after the Chinese have made demands upon this matter, they took the initiative to make the proposal themselves out of purely selfish considerations to curry the favour of the Chinese. Thus it was that they announced their proposal last October with a tremendous fanfare of propaganda. Their motives were based upon their habitual utilitarianism and nothing more.

The Anglo-American proposal is conspicuous by the total absence of concreteness. It was natural, therefore, that in spite of their strenuous propaganda, the whole world and even Chungking should have regarded it as an empty flattery not worth consideration.

Whereas Japan's relinquishment of extraterritorial rights directly affects 600,000 Japanese national resident and engaged in various occupations in China, the Anglo-American proposal would affect only a small number of missionaries as there would be no change in the status of diplomats and military men in territory under Chungking jurisdiction. Furthermore, in contrast to our rendition of exclusive concessions and the International Settlements, the restoration of which to the National Government we have decided to recognize, as well as the Legation Quarter in Peking, all of which total ten in number and, with the exception of two or three, are actually under our control, the United States and Britain do not have a single International Settlement or exclusive concession to retrocede in areas under Chungking control. It is needless to say that their promise to relinquish other special rights is only nominal. Even in regard to the relinquishment of their special rights and rendition of concessions which in fact are non-existent, the United States and Britain have stipulated a formidable array of conditions which, according to reportes, have incurred the ire and scorn of the Chungking leaders.

Promises Valueless

The United States and Britain have sought to win the goodwill of Chungking by proposing, the abandonment of special rights which already have lost their value of existence and the return of concessions which permanently and completely would never again come under their control. Even Chungking which has placed its reliance on the United States and Britain could not be deluded by this deceptive policy of trying to take all and give nothing and even in their own countries their action have invited the criticism of informed people who could easily see through the motives.

Such is the fundamental difference between the Japanese and the Anglo-American policy toward China. Such is the contrast between the Japanese and Anglo-American spiritual attitude toward China.

For the sake of all the oppressed peoples I would like to ask the United States and Britain;

If the United States honestly advocates racial equality and freedom, why does it not revise the Chinese Exclusion Act which it could decide on its own volition without the necessity of conducting protracted negotiations?

If the British intentions are sincere to abrogate all unequal treaties with China for the sake of racial equality and freedom, why do they daily imprison and slaughter Indian men and women, old and young, who are struggling for independence—why do they not on their own initiative grant India the independence and the freedom which she has long demanded and has even shed her blood to win?

To this day I have not heard a satisfactory answer to these questions from any responsible quarters in the United States and Britain.

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GREW AGAIN WARNS U.S. AGAINST NIPPON'S MIGHT

They Will Fight to End, He Writes in Book

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—In his book entitled, "The first Anniversary of the Pearl Harbor Attack," which was recently published by the Simon & Schuster Company, Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Nippon, stressing the might of Nippon, again warned the American people not to underestimate the national power of Nippon, it is reported from Washington.

"The attitude of the Nipponese is derived from their conception of their superiority over the English-speaking peoples," stated the former American Ambassador to Nippon, adding that such a conception is a product of Nippon's tradition.

"I do not intend to overlaud the Nipponese people," Grew writes, "however, it cannot be denied that as a body, the people of Nippon are supporting their Government with the conviction that their Army is following the right policy.

"They may not entertain the idea of occupying New Orleans, San Francisco and Vancouver, but they do want to drive us out from the whole of East Asia.

"In the prosecution of the current war, the people Nippon will bear any hardship, and they will fight to the last man, even when their material resources are exhausted, if the need ever arises.

"'Victory or Death' is the iron rule governing the Imperial Forces. Moreover, the China Affair served to strengthen Nippon's fighting services instead of weakening them.

"One may say that Nippon's weak point lies in the fact that the supply artery connecting Nippon Proper and the Nippon-occupied areas is menaced by submarines. However, this will not bring about Nippon's defeat."

U.S. Reveals War Casualties

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—The United States Navy Department announced tonight that since September 27 to December 21 last year, the casualties of the crew of United States merchant ships were 401 dead and 2,720 unaccounted for making a total of 3,211, it is reported from Washington.

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Tanker Convoy Hit by U-Boats

(Continued From Page 1)

nage of the British merchant shipping before the outbreak of the present war. Furthermore, the activity of the German submarines is becoming more and more intensive, and the shipbuilding program in the countries allied with us are unable to replace the ships sunk by the enemy submarines. Unless some effective measures are adopted against the submarine threat, the expected victory of the United Nations in 1944 will become only an idle dream."

U-Boat Menace Voiced

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—Albert Alexander, First Lord of British Admiralty warned the British public against the danger of German submarine operations today.

"England is now facing on the sea the most difficult and serious situation," he said. "I hope that every Briton will give up the pleasure-loving sentiment. England has to devote every effort to completely remove the threat of German submarines."

Stark Issues Warning

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in European Waters, returned to Washington today from London for consultation with Government authorities.

"The greatest problem for the anti-Axis nations today is the threat of Axis submarines, and any hopeful view is not to be allowed to be entertained by us," he said in his interview to newspapermen upon arriving at Washington, it is reported from Washington.

Consul Wu Leaves Yokohama

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 6.—Following receipt of an order from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs transferring him to the Ministry, Wu Ke-Tao until recently Chinese Consul-General in Yokohama, has returned here with his family.

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The Longer the War, the Stronger the Co-Prosperity Sphere

Nippon Times

Victory for Japan Is Victory for East Asia

No. 15,728 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1943 Price 15 Sen

WANG OFFERS THANKS TO NIPPON; PLEDGES THAT CHINA WILL FIGHT TO CRUSH ANGLO-U.S. AGGRESSORS

ENEMY BEATEN IN AKYAB AREA; 30 DEAD LEFT

200 Troops With Trench Mortars Repulsed in Neighborhood of Rathedaung

ARMORED CARS SMASHED

Britain Reported to Have Removed Indians From First Lines on Burma Front

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, January 9.—About 200 enemy troops with trench mortars appeared in the neighborhood of Rathedaung, 30 kilometers northwest of Akyab, at 5 p.m. and again at 10 p.m. on January 6, but our forces immediately repulsed them. The enemy retreated leaving 30 bodies.

Again at 7 p.m. the same day, about 500 enemy forces, with trench mortars, armored cars and motor cars appeared in the neighborhood of Donbeik, about 4 kilometers southwest of Rathedaung, but they were also defeated after two hours' fighting. Two enemy armored cars were smashed. The enemy left 22 bodies.

Indians Moved to Rear Lines

Domei

RANGOON, January 8.—Rumors that Britain has removed Indian troops from the foremost front along the Burmese Indian border to the rear in fear that they might turn against the British troops recently have been substantiated following the examination of British soldiers who were taken prisoners by the Japanese Force during the operation against the British Lancashire regiment near Akyab at the end of last year, it was learned today.

It also has turned out that British military authorities prohibited the Indian troops to have white handkerchiefs fearing that they might surrender to the Japanese.

Enemy's Dream Blasted

Yomiuri-Hochi

RANGOON, January 8.—The enemy's dream to recapture Burma has been completely blasted by crack Imperial Forces who annihilated the British-Indian army in the Akyab sector in battles from December 27 to 30.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, who had fled from Burma to India before the rapid advance of the Imperial Forces, began to propagandize the recapture of Burma from the middle part of last year. His bombast appealed to the psychology of the enemy camp and was gradually magnified to an "East Asiatic Counter-Offensive."

It was ironical, however, that the one who was fully aware that the so-called "East Asia Counter-Offensive" was nothing but a daydream, was none other than Wavell himself.

Fortunately for Wavell, the Chungking forces attempted an advance along the Nu River last September. The result of this offensive was, however, a tragic fiasco with two Chungking divisions having been annihilated by the Imperial Forces.

Attack Plan Frustrated

The Imperial Air Force opened its offensive in October by carrying out bombings on enemy airfields in the eastern part of India. On the 21st of the same month, the "Wild Eagles" dealt a fatal blow to Calcutta, proving clearly that the enemy "East Asia Counter-Offensive" was nothing but an idle dream.

On December 19, the headquarters of the Allied Forces in India broadcast the occupation of Akyab. Evidently, the enemy was exultant as he said he would celebrate Christmas in Rangoon.

It was absurd as well as funny that on the following day the military authorities in New Delhi made an official statement that their air force had bombed Akyab and inflicted heavy damages on the Imperial Forces, thus proving the falsity of their claim of the previous day. Subsequently, the enemy continued to declare that Akyab had been recaptured or bombed every day, thus exposing before the world the absurdity of his own claims.

On December 27, however, a New Delhi broadcast declared that there was no news about the operations, and since then silence has been maintained.

December 27 was the day when the enemy's dream to recapture Burma and for a counter offensive in East Asia, which had been noisily propagandized for the past several months, was completely shattered by the annihilative attack of the Imperial Forces.

Bootlegging Thrives in America, And It's Worse Than in Old Days

Gangsters of Today Deal Not Only in Alcoholic Drinks But in All 'Shortage' Products—Thefts of Coffee and Sugar Mounting

(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, January 9.—The bootleggers and gangsters of prohibition days have come to the fore again in the United States, the American journalist McCurley states in an article which was published by numerous American newspapers.

"The situation is now more serious, however, than at the time of the prohibition," McCurley declares, "because then the activity of the gangsters was restricted to the trade in alcoholic drinks, while today they are handling all the goods of which there is a shortage."

The public itself is responsible for this situation, according to the American journalist, because it is unwilling to put up with the inevitable restrictions. It had practically become a pastime in the United States to procure clandestinely what one's neighbor had to do without. People who had never cared for coffee, had become caffeine addicts as soon as coffee grew scarce.

"Tell the Americans," McCurley exclaims, "that they cannot have a certain merchandise, and they will make superhuman efforts to buy it illegally, even if the fate of the nation should depend on it. It is people such as these who create the black markets and resurrect the bootlegger gunmen."

As a typical instance, McCurley recalls the robbing of an entire truckload of coffee in New York. Who would think it possible, he asks, that the gangsters would risk life-long imprisonment for what formerly they would have considered much too poor a prize. From many towns, police reports were coming in of thefts of sugar and coffee in shops and department stores. The thieves paid no attention to precious goods and were taking coffee and sugar instead. In conclusion McCurley warns the public of buying on the black market. By so doing, they would not only sabotage the war efforts of the United States, but also, once again, let loose the murderers of the prohibition days.

BRITISH PRISONERS TALK TO REPORTER

Wavell Told Troops England Would Soon Retake Rangoon

Six British prisoners who were captured by a Japanese patrol while fleeing after the first British attempt on December 27 on Akyab was smashed were brought recently to X X. A Domei reporter was allowed to interview 4 of these prisoners and sends the following story:

"On the night of December 27, units of the British Lancashire Regiment came down the Mayu river on 12 boats and attempted to land. By heavy fire from the Japanese side however all 12 of these ships were sunk. Many were drowned, killed and others fled desperately for their lives. The prisoners I interviewed were captured by a Japanese patrol while fleeing dazedly through the jungles. At the time of their capture they each wore a tattered shirt, short pants and muddy shoes. Each needed a shave badly and their bodies were covered with eruptions of some skin disease. When they encountered the Japanese patrol, they surrendered meekly without firing a shot.

"These troops were drafted between January and July, 1940 and left Britain in December, 1941. They arrived in Bombay in January last year and were sent to the Indo-Burmese border in November, last year. In contrast to most of the British prisoners taken in former battles these prisoners were willing and eager to talk and demonstrated how greatly lower their morale has become.

Owned Clothing Store

"The first prisoner I talked with was named Harry G. Stanley. He was a sergeant. He was born in Manchester and belonged to the headquarters company of the Lancashire Regiment's 10th battalion. Said Stanley: 'I owned a clothing store before I joined the army. I have a mother and wife back home. I was drafted in July, 1940 and left Britain in December, 1941. I heard the news of outbreak of war between Japan and Britain and America aboard ship on the Atlantic. We then went around Capetown, went to Bombay and in October last year reached Chittagong and came to the Indo-Burmese border. My pay was 10 rupees a week but there was nothing to buy. The only things we had to eat were biscuits and canned beef.

"'Wavell said that the British army would soon retake Rangoon but I of course did not know when that would take place. I did not think that even the recapture of Akyab would be easy. We came down the Mayu river because our patrols reported that the way was clear. The sudden fire of the Japanese Forces took us completely by surprise. I had heard that the Japanese army was strong. Four or 5 months ago we were subjected to machine-gunning by Japanese planes at Chittagong but I knew nothing definite about the Japanese army. I know now that the Japanese army is trained perfectly and that it has superior equipment."

CHINESE NEWSPAPER ASSAILS U.S., BRITAIN

Charges They Deceived China—Recalls False British Pledge To the Indians

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—Assailing Britain and the United States for their traditional deceptive policy toward China, the Nanking Kuomin Jipao, outstanding Chinese language journal, in its editorial entitled "What Has Become of the Anglo-American Announcement Regarding Abolishment of Their Extraterritorial Rights in China?" pointed out that the masses under Chungking influence may come to realize that they are about to become dupes of the Anglo-American nations.

During its past 100-year history China has been under the yoke of Britain and the United States, the journal said, adding, "we shall never forget how we suffered under the pressure of these two powers.

Deceived Chinese People

Britain and the United States, which kept China under its yoke for many years, last year unexpectedly announced the abolition of their extraterritorial rights to the Chungking regime, the Kuomin Jipao said, adding, it is not necessary to point out that they made this announcement to deceive the people of China.

In the first World War, Britain lured India into hostilities by promising to give it indepedence but India has yet to get its indepedence, the journal recalled. In a desperate effort to disperse Japan's fighting strength, Britain and the United States have offered a bait to Chungking in the form of the abolition of their extraterritorial rights in China, the journal said.

Promise Is Unfulfilled

Despite the fact that one and a half years have elapsed since the Anglo-American Powers made their announcement, the journal pointed out significantly that there is yet no sign that they have fulfilled their promise to China.

The mission of Soong Mei ling and Hsiung Shih-hui, who were sent by Chungking to Britain and the United States, has failed to bear fruit, but on the other hand, has paved the way for obstinacy on the part of Britain and the United States, the paper said. Having exhausted China by their imperialistic policies, the journal said, it is useless to ask Britain and the United States to give up their ambitions. Such being the case, the Kuomin Jipao concluded, the masses under Chungking influence may come to realize the deceptive policy practiced by Britain and the United States toward China.

Chiang General Joins Nanking

Domei

NANKING, January 8.—Impressed by the character and valiant efforts of President Wang Ching-wei to bring peace to China, Lieutenant-General Wang Kung-cheok, Commander of the Third Column in Chungking's First War Zone, recently joined the Nanking Forces, it was revealed today. Lieutenant-General Wang left the enemy forces in Honan Province

BERLIN FLAYS ROOSEVELT LIE ON BURMA ROAD

Claim That as Much Aid Is Reaching Chungking as Before Branded as Falsehood

SCHMIDT OFFERS PROOF

Cites Chiang's Declaration That American Deliveries Dwindled To Almost Nothing

(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, January 8.—At today's press conference at the German Foreign Office, Dr. Schmidt took up Roosevelt's latest address, summing up his criticism in twelve impressive points. His precise statements gave the impression that the American President, after the recent publication of his White Bock, had again given the Axis Powers a welcome opportunity to expose the mental attitude and the irresponsibility of Roosevelt as well as the shameful manner in which he deceived the American people.

Dr. Schmidt began his commentary by recalling the exaggerated amount of propaganda with which Roosevelt's address on the occasion of the opening of the new Congress had been announced by official Washington agencies. The final result was all the more disappointing, as this widely heralded message of the President turned out to be altogether insignificant. It did not contain a single new point of view, the Envoy declared, but solely a few new lies which, however, were easy to refute.

Recall's Chiang's Statement

To the mendacious assertion of the American President that the United States after the closing of the Burma road was sending as much war material by air to the Chungking regime as before, Dr. Schmidt cited Chiang Kai-shek's declaration of June, 1942, that since the cutting of the Burma road American deliveries to Chungking had dwindled to next to nothing. For the rest he reminded the foreign correspondents of the complaint of a Chinese publicist which only a few days ago was published by the American press, crying out against the fact that no American help for China was forthcoming. At the same time Dr. Schmidt pointed out to the correspondents that the American press, in order to justify the American Government in this matter, had stated that according to American pilots and experts it was impossible to cross the 17,000 feet high Himalaya Range with heavily loaded airplanes.

Roosevelt's assertion that in Africa two Axis airplanes were shot down for every American plane lost, was contrasted by Dr. Schmidt with the report of the American war correspondent Pratt of the "Philadelphia Record" who as late as yesterday had written that "the incontestable superiority of the Axis Powers in the air was destroying the already poor lines of communication between Algeria and Tunisia."

Darlan's Murder Recalled

Another of Roosevelt's statements, that harmony was reigning supreme among the united nations, was refuted by Dr. Schmidt with various facts, among which the most impressive was the murder of Roosevelt's agent Darlan by the British Government on December 25, 1942.

In the face of Roosevelt's assurance that 1,500,000 American soldiers were engaged in military service outside of the frontiers of the United

(Continued on Page 2)

War of Greater East Asia Enters New Stage—China Seen Strengthened

TO GIVE VALUABLE AID

Japan Reported Considering to Carry Out Various Important Joint Measures

With the historic participation of the National Government in the war and the Joint Declaration by Japan and China to unite in cooperation for the successful prosecution of the war, the War of Greater East Asia has sprung into a new stage, and Japan and China have decided to push on in closer cooperation with each other for the successful consummation of the War and the construction of Greater East Asia.

Through the Republic of China's participation in the war and the drastic change in the Japanese Empire's policy toward China as is seen in the Japanese-Chinese Agreement concerning retrocession of concessions in China to the National Government and relinquishment of Japan's extraterritorial rights in China, the two neighboring Powers have established a cooperative structure in their military, political and economic departments, thereby forging ahead into new important relations.

Unstinting Aid of Japan

For China's independence, the Japanese Government has spared nothing to aid the National Government. On the basis of the actual situation of Greater East Asia, wherein Anglo-American influence has been driven away, and in conformity with the absolute necessity of prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia successfully, the Japanese Government recently re-examined its policy toward China which has been hitherto followed on the rights and interests of ideology. As a result, it has established a fundamental policy towards China, which provides for "the speedy completion of a new China based upon her independence, and strengthening of the political power of the National Government."

Therefore, in the light of this epochal development of the relations between Japan and China, the Japanese Government is determined to vigorously propel the various policies with an immutable resolution on the basis of the foregoing China policy, thereby extending an all-out cooperation for the construction of a new China.

On the basis of this policy, Japan is planning to carry out the following measures, immediately.

1. Establishment of a joint committee concerning retrocession of Japan's concessions in China.
2. Diplomatic negotiations with Powers concerned with regard to relinquishment of administrative rights in joint concessions and in the legations center at Peking.
3. Establishment of a joint special committee concerning the extraterritorial rights question.

Treament of Japanese Residents

With regard to the activities of Japanese residents in China, a special committee is to be set up as early as possible to make a full study of this question in accordance with the principle of freedom of residence, business and equal treatment.

As to the question of materials,

(Continued on Page 2)

The Reaction In Europe

News Came as Surprise to Berlin—Germany Is Pleased—Sees Nippon Strengthened in Fight Against Chiang

The German Foreign Office on Saturday made the following declaration concerning China's war entry, Nippon's abolition of extraterritoriality in China and return of concessions according to Domei:

"By declaring war on America and Britain the National Government of China made clear its firm belief in an Axis victory. What is most important of all is that the National Government, controlling areas most densely populated in China with 250 million people, has joined the fight against America and Britain. By this China and Japan have established a joint front and this shows how successful has been the Japanese policy toward China.

"It is especially important that Japan has abolished extraterritorial rights in areas under the National Government's jurisdiction and that it has returned its concessions. In contrast to the fact that America and Britain, for longer than a year, have been negotiating with Chungking whether or not they should give up extraterritoriality, Japan has on its own accord given back to Nanking its powers and has shown sincere proof of its friendship to China. On this day the equality of rights between Japan and China was established and the Anglo-American propaganda that Japan has been persecuting China has been destroyed. We welcome the people under the National Government as our new comrades in the fight against Anglo-American capitalism and imperialism."

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

To Germany, the entry of China into the war was unexpected but nevertheless greatly welcomed, the Asahi learned in an international phone call to its correspondent in Berlin Yoshio Moriyama. All Europe was in agreement that Nippon's fighting power has been given a big boost by China's war entry, the call, which follows, revealed:

Question: This morning at 10 a.m. the National Government of China declared war on America and Britain. What is the reaction over there to this?

Moriyama: I got that news through an urgent message from the Asahi and am spreading the good news. By the difference in time it has not yet been officially announced over here but the news has already reached government circles and newspapers. The news has been welcomed with joy and the atmosphere is full of the feeling that a new comrade has joined the war to remake the world.

News Come as Surprise

Question: Did Germany expect the Nanking Government to enter the war?

Moriyama: The German public did not in any way expect the Nanking Government to enter the war. When President Wang Ching-wei went to Tokyo sometime ago even Germans who are well-informed about the political situation in East Asia did not go beyond merely wondering what his visit meant.

Question: By this event it can be thought that the morale of the peoples of East Asia in the fight to destroy America and Britain has been further heightened.

Moriyama: They are very happy over here that the peoples of East Asia have really grasped the significance of the War of Greater East Asia and that they have become truly united in ousting America and Britain. They say that the foundations of the War of Greater East Asia have become tremendously solidified. In Europe the people's attention was taken by the terrific

(Continued on Page 2)

SINO-MANCHOUKUO TIES STRENGTHENED

Nanking's Entry Into War Will Greatly Foster Relations With Hsinking

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia is bound to foster closer ties between China and Manchoukuo in the political and financial as well as cultural fields, besides further enhancing the general friendly relations that always have existed between the two countries, was the consensus of observers here today.

Pointing out that Sino-Manchoukuo relations have grown remarkably cordial since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the observers declared that the participation of the National Government of China in the war as a result of the enthusiastic support of Japan's cause by the Chinese populace will bring about China's all-out cooperation with Manchoukuo, which has been devoting all its national power to the assistance of Japan.

One immediate result of China's war participation will be the early opening of Chinese consular offices in Manchoukuo and the expansion of the personnel of the Manchoukuo Consulate in Shanghai to cope with increasing business between the two countries, they said.

Sino-Manchoukuo cooperation in industry and economy will assume a more concrete aspect to bring about an increase of the two nation's industrial power, exchange of technical facilities, materials and labor power becoming more brisk and Manchoukuo's aid to China in the field of technology becoming more active, it was said.

In a word, China's declaration of war against the common foes of Japan and Manchoukuo, constitutes an epoch in Sino-Manchoukuo cooperation, the observers concluded.

SIGNIFICANCE TOLD OF CHINA'S DECISION

Development of Stupendous Magnitude, Observers in Nanking Declare

Domei

PEKING, January 9.—Determination of the National Government of China at Nanking to cooperate with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia has culminated in its declaration of war against the Anglo-American nations, which, according to the consensus of views of political observers here, is a development of stupendous magnitude in view of the various far-reaching effects it promises to have upon the enemy nations, particularly the Chungking regime and its supporters, and upon the people living within the territories under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Government.

The present development, these observers pointed out, will mean, beyond any doubt, the complete expulsion of Anglo-American influence from China. But what is of even greater significance is that by declaring war against the Anglo-American nations, the Nanking Government has placed itself in a position to force the Chungking regime and its supporters to take full cognizance of its existence.

"What concrete steps the Nanking Government will take in collaboration with Japan, the observers added, remains to be seen, but the Chungking regime and its supporters doubtless will await developments with much anxiety and alarm.

The formal entry of the Nanking Government in the War of Greater East Asia, according to political observers here, has not only enabled her to assert her position within China as against that of the Chungking regime, but has enhanced her international position as well, and this, it is anticipated, will not only create commotion in the ranks and files of the Chungking pacificists, but will force them to abandon support of Chungking in favor of the Nanking Government.

Says National Government Owes Debt of Gratitude to Us

PRESIDENT SPEAKS

Delivers Stirring Address on Occasion of Signing of Joint Declaration

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—Abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions and international settlements carried out by Nippon has enabled China to regain its integrity and sovereignty, and it is an act of inestimable goodwill toward China, which shall never be forgotten by the Chinese people, declared President Wang Ching-wei this morning in his address on the occasion of the signing of the Sino-Japanese joint declaration and the agreement concerning abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions and international settlements.

Following is the gist of President Wang's address:

"Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government at once issued a proclamation that China would share both joy and sorrow with Nippon. Since then the National Government strictly observed this policy during the past year and has now made a step further in cooperating with Nippon and has participated in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia for the sole purpose of crushing Anglo-American aggression.

Matter for Congratulation

"This is a matter for great congratulations, because by participating in the War of Greater East Asia, China can fulfill her share of responsibility as a member nation of Greater East Asia. At the same time, the National Government owes a debt of great gratitude to Nippon for having offered its collaboration for realizing the Pan-Asianism advocated by the National Government.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has greatly enhanced not only its prestige but also that of the whole of East Asia. In addition Japan has now abolished extraterritoriality and retrocessed concessions and international settlements in China, thereby enabling China to recover its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Such an act of kindness and goodwill shall never be forgotten by the National Government and the entire Chinese people."

Will Do Their Share

"To repay Japan for this goodwill the National Government and the Chinese people are now firmly determined to do their share for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia in pursuance of the principle of either surviving or perishing with Nippon.

"Since his assumption of office as Ambassador to China, His Excellency Mamoru Shigemitsu has done his best for the promotion of friendship between Nippon and China, and it is a matter of great pleasure for me to have been able to sign with His Excellency the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration and agreement concerning abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions and international settlements.

"In conclusion, permit me to express my sincere hope for the further promotion of amity between the two nations and to offer congratulations upon the ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia," President Wang concluded.

3 ENEMY TANKERS SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES

Despite Raging Storm, Reich Craft Send 35,000 Tons of Ships to the Bottom

Domei

BERLIN, January 9.—A German submarine unit operating in the Central Atlantic against enemy shipping found a group of strongly convoyed transports, and despite the raging storm, torpedoed and sank three latest style oil tankers totalling 35,000 tons. Convoying warships were taken by surprise and though they dropped depth charges, the German submarines suffered no damage.

No More Radios, Washing Machines And Typewriters to Be Made in U.S.

Working desperately to turn out more war supplies, America this year will produce a greatly decreased amount of consumers' goods, according to a January 9 Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires. According to the report, the American War Production Board on Saturday made the following announcement concerning consumption during this year:

1. Civilian consumption this year will decrease from 10 to 15 per cent. Civilian production too will probably decrease from 15 to 20 per cent of last year.
2. Because of the above unbalanced situation 25 per cent of stocked consumers' goods will be used upon during the first of the year.
3. Consumption of electric appliances, radios and other household goods will decrease 35 per cent and that of clothing 15 per cent.
4. There will be almost no steel used in producing consumers' goods. 20 million tons of steel were used for the production of consumers' goods in 1940, 6 million tons in 1942, and this year it will become 1,500,000 tons.
5. There will be absolutely no production of washing-machines, radios, typewriters and other consumers' goods using important materials. Stocked supply will also become less. Refrigeraters, stoves and such will also become almost unavailable.
6. Because of the shortage of important materials, more and more plastics and wood will be used for furniture. The usage of glass containers in place of metal ones is being considered.

REACTION IN EUROPE TOLD BY REPORTER

(Continued From Page 1)

speed of Nippon's operations in the South and interest in the China Affair was becoming small but they are now watching the situation in that direction. Informed circles said that with the severance of the Burma Route Chiang Kai-shek was desperately seeking some way to continue receiving aid. For that he personally flew to India and sent his wife and other aides to Washington. To Germany, which has a similar battlefield in Europe, it was of great interest to know how the National Government would move against Chiang. That question has been answered by the bright new situation which has come about with the National Government's entry into the war. Germany lauds the heroic decision of the leaders of the National Government and welcomes the entry of Nanking into the war as a victory for the Axis nations.

Enemies Seen Disheartened

Question: What do you think of the reaction of America, Britain and Chungking?

Moriyama: Coming at a time when Roosevelt has given empty promises of aid to Chiang, the blow given Chungking is serious and the Anglo-American camp has been disappointed again. It can be thought that it was Roosevelt's leading program to carry out a long-term guerrilla war on the Chinese continent and thus to cause Nippon to use up its strength. That Roosevelt scheme has been blasted by the Nanking Government. Which reminds me that Grew, in a report after he reached America stated, 'America must not think that it is fighting only Japan. Japan will completely control the areas it occupies and will gain the confidence of the peoples of these lands. Consequently it is necessary for America to understand that it must fight the whole of Greater East Asia.' Grew's warning has come true and Grew must feel a certain sorrow that his word have become true so soon.

Question: How is the reaction in Europe?

Moriyama: In Europe they view China's war entry from two angles. From one they believe that Nanking has made clear its attitude toward Chungking. And from the other they believe that by that the chance for Chungking to give up will come quicker. This first view holds that Nippon and the Nanking Government are now determined to find the solution to the China Affair in the result of the world war. The second view holds that that determination is the way to weaken Chiang's resistance and that Chiang will not be allowed to resist until the end of the world war. In any case, the enemy, as it is doing in Occupied France, will attempt to stir up trouble behind the lines and it is necessary for Nippon, together with the Nanking Government to watch carefully and show no openings. Opinion is united in agreeing that China by joining the Axis nations in the war has added a big plus to Nippon's material power and to the political power for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Future Regarded Brighter

Question: By that what do they think of the future of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere?

Moriyama: It is being said that the psychologically favorable influence given to the people of French Indo-China, Malai and the East Indies by China's war entry must be great. They also believe that Manchoukuo, called the Ruhr of East Asia, and North China, which has seen remarkable development in recent years, will become the source of power to the Japanese Forces in the long-term war of construction. Because the War of Greater East Asia is a war to drive out America and Britain, the entry of China into the war has served to bring back East Asia to its true character.

Question: How is the National Government represented in Germany?

Moriyama: Since the severance of diplomatic ties between Germany and Chungking the Chinese Embassy in Germany was empty for some time. But since August, last year, a young student named Wang who was studying in Brussels came to Berlin as Chinese Consul at Berlin. Mr. Wang is only 26 years old and he has one German secretary to do the office work. He alone occupies the whole Chinese Embassy. China is not represented in Germany in the style that it should be and a new Ambassador from Nanking is being awaited."

Chinese Banks Register

C.P.S.

PEKING, January 6.—About 245 native banks have submitted their applications for registration to the Directorate-General of Finance of the North China Political Affairs Commission according to the new rules governing financial organizations in the north.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

China Declares War On Britain and U.S.

The National Government of China, at 10 a.m. on January 9 formally declared war against the United States and Great Britain.

The decision of the National Government to participate in the War of Greater East Asia was reached at 9 a.m. on January 9 in accordance with its previously published policy of "Live or Die with Nippon," in joint effort with the Imperial Government of Nippon to crush the common enemies of East Asia.

Following China's declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain, two notable Agreements came into being between the Imperial Government of Nippon and the National Government of China.

The first was the Joint Declaration of the two nations to unite in cooperation for the successful prosecution of the war and the second an Agreement on retrocession of concessions in China to the National Government and the relinquishment of Nippon's extraterritorial rights in China.

F.D.R. Sends Apologetic Message to Congress

Filled with deep anxiety to prevent the alienation of public feeling from the present government and to ward off criticisms over a whole year of defeats and disasters, America's President Roosevelt sent a message to the 78th session of Congress on January 7. The message contained little about the reverses which have been suffered by the American forces in the war. In giving an account of the Nippon offensive on the East Asian front and the European war situation last year, the Chief Executive made a feeble defense against violent criticisms over the Coral Sea, Solomons and other defeats by saying that these were due to the fact that the United States had been taken on the defensive. Mentioning his plans of air-raids on Nippon, he asserted that American shipping would continue to increase. Although he could not say just when and where, he promised that the Anglo-American forces would deliver attack after attack on enemy positions. After these boasts, he dwelt on the productive expansion problem in the United States.

Even in the United States, the astronomical production boost plans are being subjected to considerable fire.

Intended to hold aloft the torch of hope for the people of the United States and to fan their fighting spirit, the presidential message declares that 1943 is a year in which that nation is to reverse the tide of war. Notwithstanding these brave pretentions, the impression gained from the lengthy speech is that of an unconvincing apologia on the continued failures of American armed forces and the poor showing on the industrial front.

White Paper Fails To Placate U.S. Public

In a desperate attempt to defend its foreign policy during the last ten years, the United States Government published its White Paper on January 3. However, instead of placating the ire of political circles against the Roosevelt regime, it has stimulated further denunciation of the government's blunders, and has clearly shown that President Franklin Roosevelt was the chief figure responsible for the situation which precipitated the War of Greater East Asia.

Congressmen gathering in Washington for the coming session of Congress show indications that they intend to dig to the bottom to place the responsibility of the disaster at Pearl Harbor on someone.

Further dissatisfaction has come to the fore, with the revelation of a report made by Joseph Grew, former American Ambassador to Tokyo, to his home Government several weeks prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, saying that highest morale existed in Nippon and that their fighting forces were powerful and ready for any eventuality. There can be no doubt that these revelations of the former Ambassador have considerably increased the criticism of Roosevelt for not making known the contents of the report to the people. The growing distrust of the American public, the lack of confidence in its leadership, and the criticism that must be expected from the impending session of Congress, are the tactical reasons for the so-called White Paper.

Axis Forces Win On all Fronts

No change has been seen during the past week in Germany's impregnable position on the Eastern front. During December alone 3,522 Soviet tanks were destroyed by the German forces. Despite the huge amount of tanks used, as testified by the number of tanks lost, the Soviet forces failed to achieve any success. In the west Caucasus great results have been achieved. Units of German bombers heavily pounded harbor facilities at Ghelenjik on the Black Sea. They also bombed enemy transports along the coast in the neighborhood. In the sector southeast of Lake Ilmen, Soviet troops who attempted to rescue their comrades were completely encircled by the Germans and pushed back in utter rout.

Meanwhile, in Tunisia, Axis storm units fiercely attacked several enemy positions and took many British war capitives. Severe bombings were kept up by the German air force on enemy air and supply bases inflicting heavy damages. Eight enemy planes were shot down by Axis air forces and also four planes on the ground were set on fire.

Patriotic Programs Mark 13th Rescript Day

On the occasion of the Thirteenth Imperial Rescript Observance Day on January 8, which was also the first in the second year of the war, the 100,000,000 people of Japan renewed their determination to bring the current war to ultimate victory. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association launched on this day two campaigns, namely, the exchange of all coins except those of aluminum and the encouragement of a simple mode of living.

Of the many events in observance of this memorable day, highly significant was the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the memorial monument to be constructed in memory of the late Tokichi Setoguchi, composer of the Military March. The ceremony, held in the compound near the Music Hall of Hibiya Park, was attended by Rear-Admiral Kunishige Taketomi and by some 150 musicians. The chief priest of the Togo Shrine presided over the event, which was concluded with the playing of the Military March by the Navy Band.

Chungking Mission To U.S. a Failure

Harshly denouncing the cool and indifferent attitude shown by the Washington Government toward the Chungking military mission, headed by General Hsiung Shih-hui, which had to leave America without gaining any fruit, Lin Yu-tang, well-known Chinese author and philosopher, issued the following statement last week.

"The American Government has so far given extremely cool treatment to Chungking's military mission to America under the leadership of General Hsiung Shih-hui with the deplorable result that the friendly feeling existing between Chungking and America has ebbed considerably. America's heartless attitude really makes me feel highly indignant. To say that General Hsiung's mission to America is exclusively Chungking's petition for military aid is a misnomer. Military assistance is only a part of his mission. The real object of his visit was to render Chungking's material to it for the establishment of a joint campaign and strategy. In spite of Chungking's efforts and good-will to America, America did not want these. Neither is America willing to cooperate with Chungking. It is only natural that General Hsiung, out of his wrath and disappointment at this cool attitude of America, is going home without carrying any fruit."

Meanwhile, a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated January 3 states that, finding itself in a miserable plight as a result of the virtual interception of the Burma "blood transfusion" route, Chungking is crying for help to America and Britain for supplies of war materials.

Riots in India Flare Up Anew

The movement of Indians to free themselves from British Imperialism has assumed more serious proportions with the start of the new year as anti-British disturbances and strikes have commenced in munition industries in Eastern India, according to broadcasts made by secret broadcasting stations in India.

According to the broadcasts, a bomb explosion incident broke out in a clothing depot of Cawnpore in United Provinces, which resulted in the temporary suspension of operation in work shops. In Calcutta, 150 workers were taken into custody early in the new year as the result of a series of round-up continued from the end of last year. In Madras, sabotage is rampant in many factories as the result of which more than 30 plants have suspended operation since the end of last year. Armed clashes are also reported in the coastal regions of the province between the Indian masses and the police.

Meanwhile British authorities are doing their best to clamp down on all news concerning anti-British movements by preventing such reports in newspapers. These authorities recently sentenced 14 Indians to death and 27 others to life imprisonment for taking part in an anti-British demonstration in Nagpur, Eastern India.

Press Comments

Sunday, January 10

ASAHI—War Declaration by Chinese Government
MAINICHI—China Declares War

War Declaration by Chinese Government

ASAHI—The National Government of China declared war on January 9 against the United States and the British Empire, and at the same time a Nippon-China joint declaration was issued at Nanking and also the Nippon-China agreement was signed. The Japanese Government also issued a statement on these important topics. These, indeed, spell an epochal development in the War of Greater East Asia and also in the relation between Nippon and China.

We pay highest regards to the newly born China which has risen under the leadership and great determination of President Wang Ching-wei. At the same time we are quite confident that China will now realize that Nippon is the actual liberator of China because of Nippon's abolition of concessions and extraterritoriality in China.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government of China has been cooperating with Nippon for the perfect execution of the war, but the Chungking regime, easily persuaded by the British and American Governments, rebelled against East Asia and declared war against Nippon thereby disturbing the condition in China.

But now that the National Government of China has declared war against the United States and the British Empire, and also issued the joint declaration with Nippon, it has perfected its wartime structure, and consequently the cooperation between Nippon and China, economically and politically, against the United States and the British Empire has been perfected. Thus China is now actually to "Live or die with Japan."

Declaring war against Britain and the United States, China is bound to concentrate its efforts for cooperating with Nippon in the execution of the war. While it will prevent the intrigues of the United States and British Governments, it will also increase production.

Nippon's new policy is to foster the production expansion in China. The result of this will naturally lead to bring the Chinese populace to the National Government, and at the same time make them understand the true intention of Japan. Then they will willingly cooperate in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia. Thus, there will result the strengthening of the political position of the Nanking Government which has been our sincere desire.

With the participation of China in the war, Nippon's position will be greatly strengthened. However, this will also depend upon the efforts of the National Government. As mentioned in its declaration of war, the National Government will not only cooperate with Japan but also increase her cordial relations with Thailand and Manchoukuo, and further cooperate with Germany and Italy, so that it will be able to contribute not only to the execution of the War of Greater East Asia, but also to the materialization of a new order of the world.

At this notable moment, it is very significant that Nippon has promised to abolish her concessions and extraterritoriality in China. China should fully appreciate this attitude of Nippon. Surely since this epochal development the Chungking regime must realize that it has no reason for resisting Nippon.

China is also expected to endeavor for its recovery and reconstruction, thereby showing a light for the solution of the China Affair. Not only will China thus be reconstructed, but this will also lead to encourage all other peoples of East Asia who had so long suffered under the tyranny of the British and Americans, to rise to liberate themselves.

China's goodwill toward Nippon will also result in the increasing confidence of the Japanese and thus it will be easier for Nippon to materialize the complete execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

China Declares War

MAINICHI—The National Government of China, which had been waiting for an opportunity to rise ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, finally declared war against the United States and the British Empire at 10 a.m., January 9.

The reason for China's declaration of war is clearly set forth in its declaration of war. China has risen, in cooperation with Nippon, to crush the United States and the British Empire which have been the enemies of East Asia for more than a century and to reconstruct China and also to establish a new East Asia.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, China has cooperated with Nippon under the Nippon-China basic agreements. But with the declaration of war by China, Nippon, China and Thailand in East Asia are now united as one, and their cooperation with Germany and Italy is further strengthened.

The participation in war means greater difficulty and sacrifices, yet China has determined to rise to cooperate with Nippon. Its courage and determination are fully appreciated.

Simultaneous with China's declaration of war, the Government of Nippon signed the joint Nippon-China declaration and also the agreement for the abolition of concessions and extraterritoriality in China. Thus Nippon has clearly manifested her confidence and determination to perfectly cooperate with China politically and economically. This declaration by Japan is the manifestation of our greatest friendship and respect for China.

Concerning the abolition of concessions and extraterritoriality in China, the United States and Britain had made many promises in the past. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, they made a promise on this question on October 10, 1942, as they wished to keep the Chungking regime on their side. But at that time the United States and the British Governments had no concessions nor extraterritoriality to abolish.

Even today, there are several hundreds of thousands of Japanese residents scattered in all parts of China enjoying extraterritoriality, and also Nippon has eight concessions in China. Thus Nippon's promise to abolish concessions and extraterritoriality differs substantially from what was made by the British and American Governments.

Thus the National Government of China is fully appreciating Japan's attitude. Nippon made this decision because she desires a better improvement of the Sino-Japanese relation based on the fundamental spirit of Nippon-China cooperation, and also because she wishes to see China become independent and the National Government develop its political strength. By this attitude of Japan, the ground for Chungking's anti-Japanese resistance is entirely lost.

With the declaration of war, the National Government of China which stood for peace has become a fighting regime. The peaceful people have become a fighting people. That they are going to fight Americans and British is a matter of sincere congratulation.

War Enters New Stage

(Continued From Page 1)

although the first consideration is to be paid to the increase of Japan's fighting power, proper means will be devised to stabilize the living of the Chinese populace, paying due consideration to the mobilization of materials for military and civil consumption. The Japanese Government will also resort to the priority policy on the spot aiming at a general promotion of productivity expansion in China by encouraging enterprises there.

The new policy of Japan toward China is solely aimed at uniting the two Powers in mutual cooperation. The realization of Japanese-Chinese collaboration in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of a new order in East Asia depends upon Japan's efforts to carry through this new policy.

Cooperation Enjoyed By Asiatic Nations

(Continued From Page 4)

maintain her military foothold in India. But such a condition cannot be permitted for the sake of the 400,000,000 people of India and for the creation of Greater East Asia. The Japanese Government, as has been repeatedly stated, does not regard the Indian people as enemies. It is most unbearable that even one drop of blood should be shed for the preservation of Britain's greed. At the time of World War I, the Indian people were deceived by Britain's sweet words. Let not India, in the light of her past bitter experience, repeat her former mistake. Burma has already been brought under control, and the supremacy on the Indian Ocean is nearer the grasp of the Japanese hands. The advance of the Indian people at this golden opportunity for the reconstruction of India for the Indians will not only be an occasion of rejoicing for the 400,000,000 people of India, but is clearly a matter for joyful acclamation as a blessing to the whole world."

Berlin Flays Roosevelt Lie On Burma Road

(Continued From Page 1)

States, Dr. Schmidt recalled the statement of the Chief of the American General Staff, Marshall, of December 28, 1942, according to which the contingent of American overseas forces amounted only to 1,000,000.

Roosevelt's nebulous claims, regarding the success of the American battle of production, were drastically confronted with the introduction of rationing tickets for foodstuffs and other commodities.

To the opening remark of the President's message, "our weak defensive attitude in the Pacific during the past year," Dr. Schmidt ironically added Roosevelt's phrase, that it was "with just pride, that he could report on the achievements of 1942."

Devoid of Credulity

Roosevelt's assertion, concerning American war production, was characterized by Dr. Schmidt as "the usual multiplications" which were devoid of all credibility as long as Roosevelt did not give any basic figures.

"The first aim is to win the war, the next to win peace." These words Dr. Schmidt called a significant admission from which it became apparent that the war and peace aims of the United States were not the same.

In conclusion Dr. Schmidt especially stressed that Roosevelt had altogether refrained from taking up some of the problems, concerning the common war conduct of the allies, which is of the greatest interest to the American public, such as the shipping shortage and the transport situation. If Roosevelt at the end of his address declared that Germany would have to be permanently disarmed, one could only answer that Germany was fully aware of this intention of the American President. For this reason fighting will continue, till victory is won by the Axis nations.

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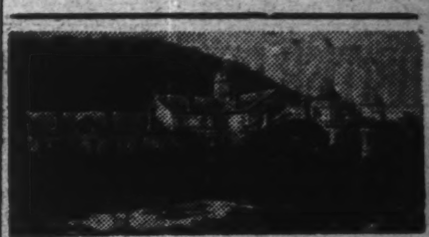

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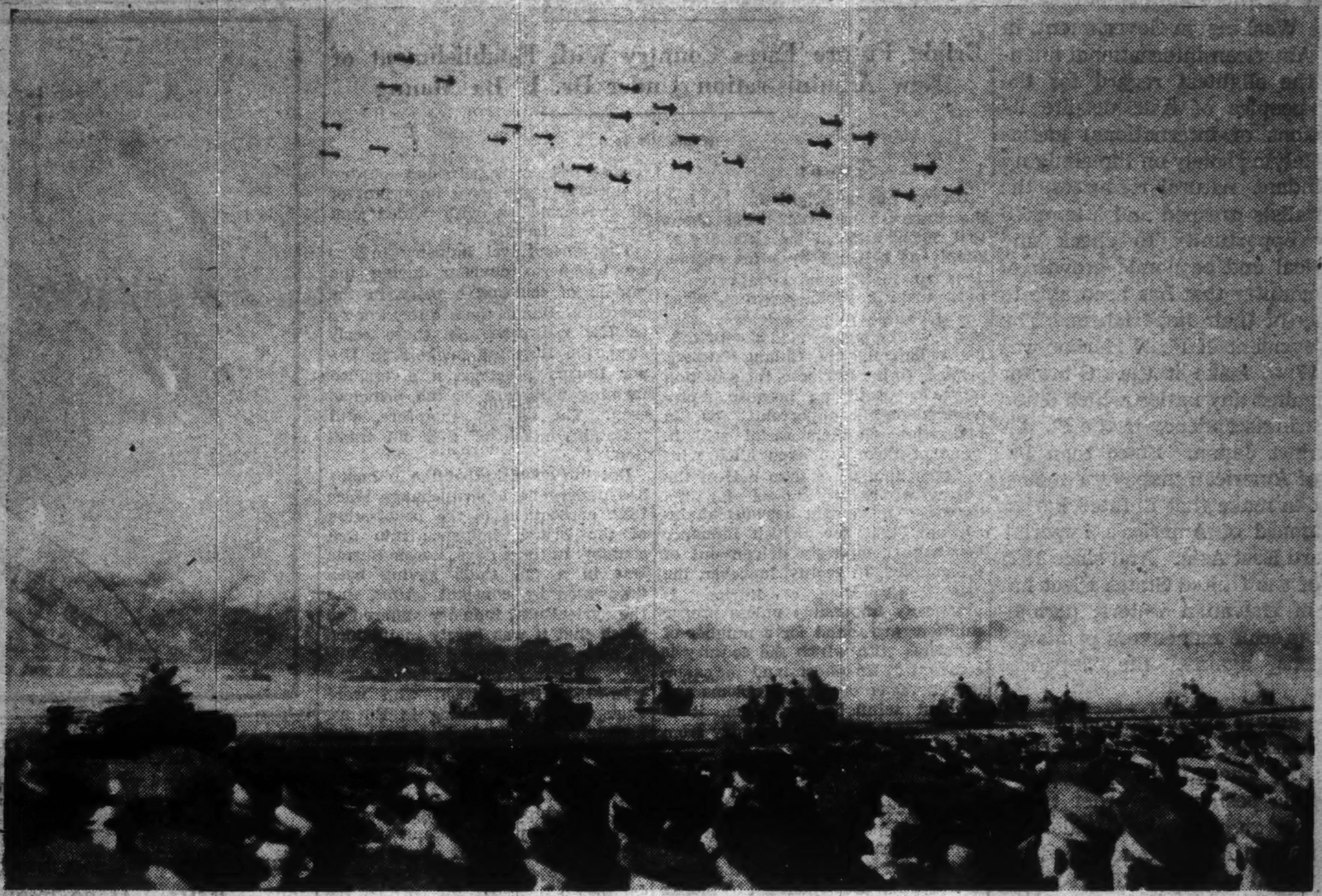
Behind the Guns and On the Front Lines With Vigorous Nippon

A smiling maid of a fishing village brings in the net after a big catch. As in many other realms of activity girls are aiding the men behind the guns.



This year's military review at the Yoyogi Parade Grounds in Tokyo, showing Nippon's powerful tanks speeding pass in review as formations of warplanes fly in the skies. (Passed by the War Ministry.)

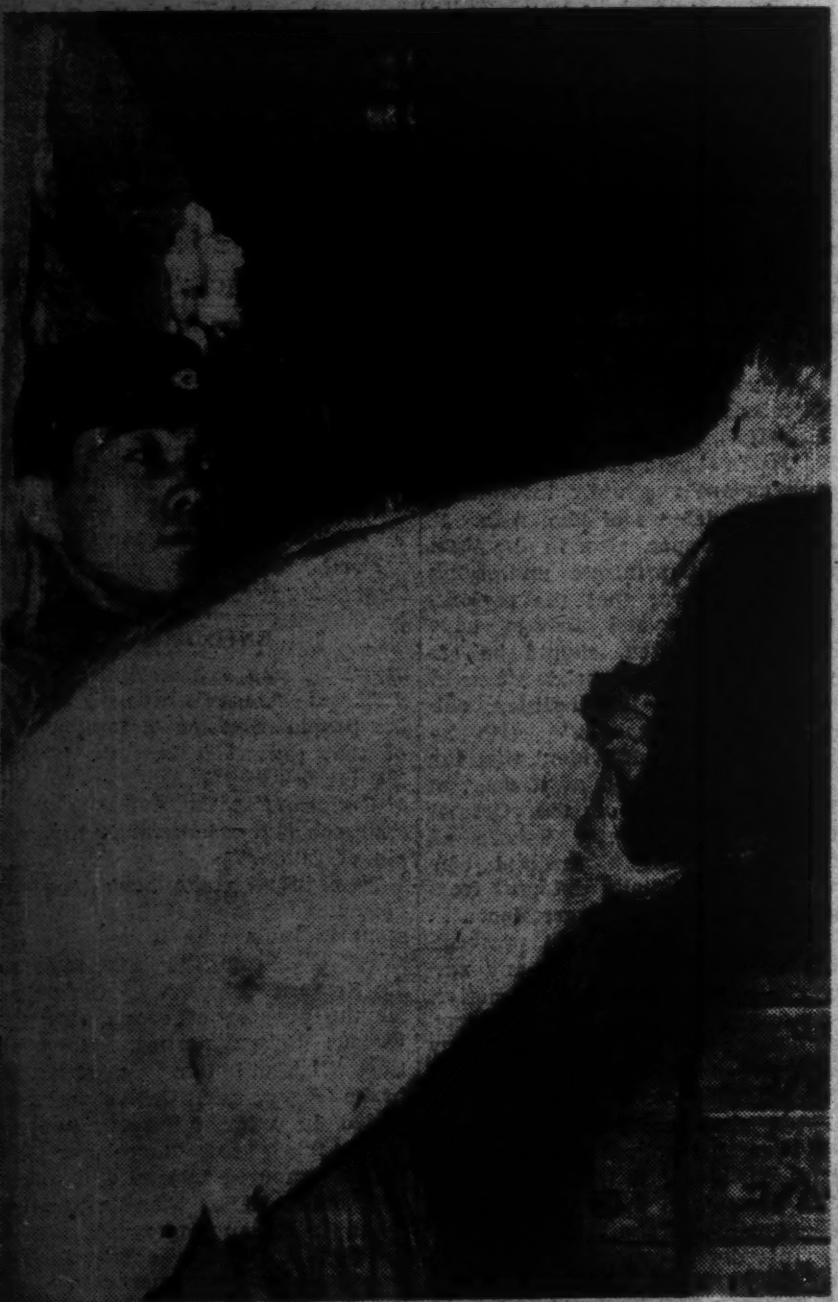
The girls of Nippon are prepared for enemy air raids. This girl, like millions like her, is equipped with a gas mask and is fully educated regarding air defense tactics.

Tanks rumble through the streets of Tokyo on January 8 after the military review. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Bringing in the fishing nets. Happy and vigorous girls of a fishing village carry the nets after a big catch by their brothers and fathers. These girls are 'doing their bit' behind the guns in replenishing the nation's food supply.

Somewhere on the seas in the Southern waters, a torpedo boat goes out in search of the enemy. These important warships are keeping the enemy at bay.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

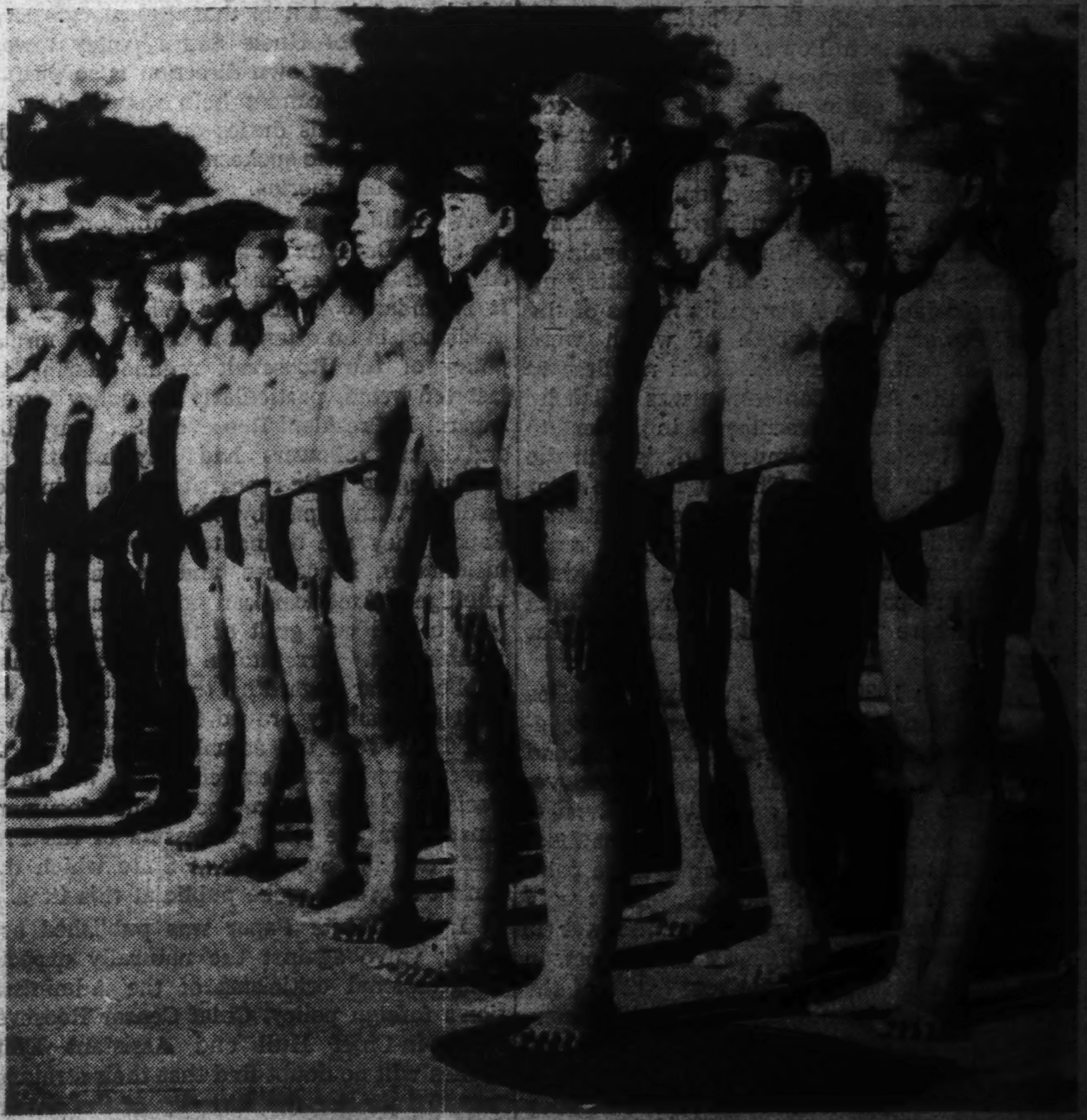


What a catch! This happy worker in a fishing craft carries a gigantic halibut to the refrigeration room to be brought back to feed the people of Nippon.

An Imperial Army unit in the Ordos district in North Manchoukuo braves the cold as it perfects Nippon's defense lines in the north.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

The All-Japan Students' Ice Games at Tadenoumi in Nagano Prefecture on January 9. The photo shows the opening ceremony.



Young primary school students take part in winter swimming events despite the zero weather.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1943

America's Share in the World Upheaval

About two decades ago a noted American scholar, upon his return from East Asia, wrote: "In the interests of truth it must be recorded that every resident of China, Chinese or American, with whom I have talked in the last four weeks has volunteered the belief that all the seeds of a future great war are now deeply implanted in China."

The above remark, so pregnant with grave implications and with far-reaching consequences viewed in the light of the present world upheaval, had direct reference to America's designs for achieving ascendency in the Pacific and Eastern Asia, which have been rigorously pursued by the inseparable combination of the almighty dollar and Yankee diplomacy. It is recalled that this remark was expressed exactly twenty years after the declaration of the so-called Open Door principle by the American State Department in the closing years of the last century. It was an open secret then and was irrefutably proved by subsequent developments that the true underlying motive of the Open Door principle was and has always been to reduce China to an American sphere of influence.

The story of the greedy ambitions and sinister activities of American international financiers, backed by the State Department at Washington since 1900, to turn China into a lucrative sphere of Uncle Sam's economic influence is too long and complicated to be discussed in the limited space available here. However, one outstanding fact must always be borne in mind in order to understand clearly the "whys" and "hows" of the current world upheaval. The fact is this, that the United States, which became the creditor of half the world as a result of the first World War, has doubled and redoubled her imperialistic efforts since then, backed by her dominant economic position, to achieve hegemony in the Pacific and thereby making herself instrumental in implanting in China all the seeds of the present titanic war in East Asia.

It is a matter of historical fact that America, by means of her customary tactics of fishing in troubled waters, leaped to the front during and after the first World War as the dominant western Power in the Orient by replacing her European rivals, Britain and France. By engineering the Washington Arms Conference which met from November 1921 to February 1922, the United States further succeeded in strengthening her foothold in the Orient by causing the reaffirmation of the Open Door principle once again by the Nine Power Treaty and by breaking up the Anglo-Japanese Alliance by means of the Four Power Treaty, both of which were signed at that Conference. It is needless to say that this Arms Conference was called by the Washington Government in order to facilitate Uncle Sam's imperial designs in the region of the Pacific. Thus it is quite clear that America's imperialistic aims and attendant activities in the Orient, especially since the termination of the first World War, were primarily responsible for implanting in China and elsewhere "all the seeds of a future great war."

Again, in 1939, exactly twenty years after the American scholar had written the above-quoted remark, there broke out the second European War which has subsequently developed into the current global war. Even to a casual observer of East Asiatic international affairs, this must be more than a mere coincidence. The law of causation has amply been demonstrated in regard to the war in the Pacific. No intelligently honest person can deny the fact that the real cause of the Pacific war has been synonymous with America's systematic designs for achieving hegemony in East Asia and the Pacific. As a matter of fact, America's East Asiatic policy for more than half a century preceding the outbreak of the current war in the Pacific had a fixed objective—to reduce the Asiatic continent to a lucrative market for American capital and to make the Pacific an American lake.

In the course of the rigorous pursuance of this policy the Washington Government, in conspiracy with American international financiers, had not the slightest regard for the welfare of the peoples of Asia despite its frequent professions of international justice and good will. Relying solely on the almighty dollar and abundant natural resources, the American imperialists grasped and attempted to grasp every opportunity to check and hinder the political and economic growth of Japan, the only country that has been able to stand in the way of their imperialism. The systematic improvement of Pearl Harbor was launched in 1907 to make it the "Gibraltar of the Pacific" against any nation which dared challenge American ascendency in the Pacific, particularly against Japan. Since then billions of dollars of American taxpayers' money have been spent to make that ill-fated harbor the Pacific vanguard of America's imperialistic thrust toward East Asia. And since 1925 the main body of the United States Fleet has been stationed in Hawaiian waters, periodically staging large-scale maneuvers primarily as demonstrations against the Japanese Empire.

Besides these actual naval demonstrations, Uncle Sam has resorted to his characteristic Yankee diplomacy, backed always by his dominant economic position, in order to deprive Japan of her rightful place under the sun. The Washington Arms Conference is an example. It proved very fruitful for the United States, because she was successful, first of all, in obliging Japan to accept the short end of the 5-5-3 naval ratio, thereby making the Japanese Navy inferior, at least theoretically and numerically, to that of her own; secondly, in compelling her European rivals and Japan to reaffirm the Open Door principle, thereby checking Japan's natural advance to the continent of Asia; and lastly, in breaking up the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, thereby inducing Britain to join her in her crusade against Japan.

These are only a few of the many unbearable provocative obstructionist actions and measures taken by the United States against Japan during the first three decades of the present century, to say nothing of the Washington Government's most inimical policy toward Japan during ten years immediately prior to the outbreak of the current Pacific war.

Of course these facts are as irrefutably true as the fact that spring follows winter. Why then are such obvious facts enumerated here, one may ask. It is not to argue with Cordell Hull's naive contention regarding the responsibility for bringing about the current war in the Pacific. Rather, these well-established facts are here recapitulated as a reminder to Secretary Hull to brush up on the diplomatic history of his own country, for it is a pity that his knowledge of the history of American diplomacy in East Asia is so amazingly inaccurate. Whatever the reason, if not for any deliberate purpose, Hull seems to have completely forgotten the history of America's dollar diplomacy and international crimes which are inherent in that diplomacy. Even his memory of Uncle Sam's policy toward Japan under his own direction is so pitifully false that one cannot help wonder how he can discharge his duties and responsibilities as the diplomatic spokesman for the 130,000,000 people of America.

According to a recent Washington dispatch the State Department a few days ago published a White Paper entitled "War and Peace." It is understood that the White Paper was published in an attempt to defend the foreign policy of the Roosevelt regime during the last ten years, particularly its policy toward Japan. If President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull and their followers had any intention of camouflaging their repeated blunders in their dealings with Japan by publishing this White Paper, they are bound to suffer bitter disillusionment, headaches, and heartaches. No intelligent American can be unaware by this time of the war guilt of the warmongers in Washington. Irrefutable documents made public so far regarding the question of war guilt have amply proved that both Roosevelt and Hull were the actual instigators of the present world war, especially the war in the Pacific. Many more pertinent documents must be in the joint possession of the President and his Secretary of State which they cannot afford to make public at this time.

If the White Paper was published as a safety valve against the naturally expected Congressional criticisms of the Administration's foreign policy, Chief Censor Roosevelt, Editor-in-Chief Hull and Assistant Editor Welles will no doubt find that their stratagem was in vain, for the majority of the national legislators are not so stupid as these war leaders seem to think. They can fool some people sometimes, but they should know that they cannot fool all the people all the time.

SOLUTION OF FARMING QUESTION WILL SETTLE BURMA'S PROBLEM

Bright Future Faces Country With Establishment of New Administration Under Dr. U Ba Maung

(From the Toa)

Part I

Burma has a bright future, but the Burmese can not bring about real regeneration of their country so simply as believed by some people. It is true that Burma has apparently been making rapid progress, since the Japanese Forces advanced into that country and ejected the British, the Indian and the Chiang-Kai-shek armies. To the Burmese, the situation must be gratifying because it promises them the opportunity for the realization of their racial rebirth. Some of them are even filled with a notion that more than half of the object of their "Burma for the Burmese" movement has been attained, now that the British influence has been completely driven out of the country. In reality, however, the true regeneration of Burma is practically impossible unless proper solutions are found for a number of problems with which the country is confronted. To understand the essential character of these problems and to find solutions for them, it is necessary to view that country from the right perspective.

Until recently, there were two kinds of racial movements in Burma. One of them was represented by an organization of intelligentsia led by political leaders with Rangoon as their center of activity, and the other, the agrarian movement led by monks and priests with what is called Lower Burma as their field. Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, these two bodies became unified for the first time under the name of Burma Freedom Block.

The leaders of the movement had been well aware of the futility of resisting the British without having the necessary armed force, and therefore would wait until that problem was solved. For the time being, therefore, they remained satisfied with making representation to the Congress for the establishment of their own government.

Protest by Riots

The agrarian population in Lower Burma, whose education is limited to reading, writing and arithmetic, know no other way of expressing their resentment than resorting to the traditional violence. To them, the riot was more realistic as a means of protest, and they resorted to it time and again to the best of their ability.

The leaders of the intelligentsia movement, who had been convinced that violence would settle nothing, were not disposed to cooperate with the agrarians. It may be that the leftists might have had some relation with the farmers' movement, but none of the leading members believed in the possibility of their country even being emancipated by violence upon the British authorities.

There are many factors contributing to the development of political parties in Burma. The Indians did not care to have their movement spread to Burma, and there was never direct relation between the two movements. Besides, the British took precautions to prevent such a possibility becoming a reality. Hence, the Indian movement merely inspired the Burmese and nothing more.

But the agrarian independence movement was brought into being on quite a realistic basis. The Burmese farmers enjoyed a boom in the price of rice up to 1929, and did not show their political discontent to any dangerous degree, but with the advent of the world economic panic, their dissatisfaction began to spread as a social undercurrent.

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the two currents of the Burmese racial movement were unified for the first time through the efforts of the new leaders, who were stimulated by the Indians' ever growing resentment against the Anglo-American combination.

But it must be admitted frankly that the "Burma for the Burmese" movement, which has no racial capitalistic background, is bound to be weak in its character. This condition, however, is inevitable because the British have exploited that country with Indian immigrants as its instrument to such an extent that there has been no opportunity for the Burmese to accumulate capital. By the advance of the Japanese Forces into that country, the Burmese are now emancipated from one great obstacle, namely political obstruction; but they still have to face the two other great problems of British making, the agricultural problem and the problem of Indian population in that country.

Burma's Agricultural Problem

Burma produces enough surplus of rice to pay its imports of goods. Its total production of rice is five per cent of the world's production (about 94,000,000 tons), while that of China is 33 per cent and India 30 per cent. Its annual export of rice tops the rest of the nations, being about 3,000,000 tons. The population of Burma is about 17,000,000 and the amount of rice produced per head is four times as large as that in China and India. When we take into consideration that 90 per cent of the population in Burma are farmers, it is apparent that the agricultural problem in that country is decisively the most important of all the problems with which that country is faced.

The agricultural industry in Burma began to develop during the middle of the last century in the central section of the country known as Upper Burma. In those early days, the Burmese farmers in Upper Burma practiced a diversified farming with rice as the principal crop. The district, therefore, still maintains much of this old tradition.

But the condition of the industry has undergone a vast change since 1852, consequent to the penetration of the British influence into that country. In those days, Lower Burma was in a sad state, having been devastated by constant strifes, and the agricultural industry suffered so much that it was barely maintained in open spaces around jungles.

Production Stimulated

In 1860 the British, who were engaged in rice hulling in Burma, finding it impossible to import rice from America on account of the American Civil War, started to import it from Burma. As the result, the rice shipped to England from Akyab by way of the Cape of Good Hope in 1864 totalled about 200,000 tons. The opening of the Suez canal in 1869 stimulated the British demand for the Burmese rice all the more, with the result that the rice production in Lower Burma was undertaken on a larger scale as a part of the British colonial policy.

The rapid increase in the British demand for rice caused a shortage of labor, and a large number of farm hands in Upper Burma were brought to Lower Burma to make up this shortage. But this arrangement was by no means sufficient to cope with the situation, and the British Government finally attracted a large number of Indian farm workers from Bengal to Lower Burma, and at the same time induced Chettiyars, a class of Indian usurers of Madras, to invest their capital in that new agricultural territory. These were the circumstances that gave rise to the present agricultural problem in Burma. The following statistics show how rapidly the area under rice cultivation has increased in Lower Burma as compared with that of Upper Burma, and the increase in the rate of rise in the prices:

Years	Lower Burma (In 1,000 acres)	Upper Burma	Total	Price of unhulled rice per 100 baskets
1830	66	—	66	—
1855	993	—	993	45 rupees
1865	1,437	—	1,437	50 „
1875	2,379	—	2,379	65 „
1890	4,398	1,357	5,755	95 „
1900	6,578	1,972	8,550	95 „
1910	7,808	2,142	9,950	110 „
1915	8,285	2,119	10,523	120 „
1920	8,588	1,751	10,309	190 „
1925	9,318	2,240	11,558	195 „
1930	9,911	2,459	12,370	130 „

As Lower Burma was developed for British purposes according to the British colonial policy, there was no initiative left to the original farmers, so much so that the Burmese who came from Upper Burma and the Indian immigrants treated Lower Burma as a newly reclaimed land.

Rice Producing Center

In 1927-28, the total area of land under cultivation in Burma was 16,210,000 acres, of which the total acreage for rice raising was 11,700,000 acres. The proportion of rice fields in Upper and Lower Burma was 2,078,000 acres for the former and 9,622,000 acres for the latter, showing Lower Burma conclusively as the premier rice raising section of the country.

The methods of the agricultural industry in Lower Burma can be compared to those of a general manufacturing industry. Owing to the vast areas of wilderness there, the transaction of land is freely and widely practiced; there are all kinds of opportunities for the investment of large capital for the development of rice fields. This condition, however, became an important cause for many farmers to become burdened with heavy debts, and at the same time for capitalists to invest large capital in the agricultural industry as in general manufacturing industry. It was this condition that made it possible for a systematic operation of farming on a grand scale on the basis of capital and labor. The prominent feature of farming under this system in Lower Burma is the division of labor, which is carried to the highest possible limit.

Such is the special condition of the agricultural industry in Lower Burma, and the numerical proporation of land owners as given in the following statistics will throw further light on the real significance of the problem.

	1930	1937
	(In 1,000 acres)	
Total land area owned	9,349	9,650
Total land area owned by non-resident owners	2,943	4,929
Total land area owned by Indian usurers	570	2,448

According to the above statistics, the total land area held by non-resident land owners more than doubled by 1937, i.e. in the course of seven years. Moreover, a greater proportion of land registered as being owned by farmers is in reality owned by wealthy Indians, who live in distant places and operate through their representatives who in turn supervise the tenants. From 67 to 77 per cent of the land in Lower Burma are rented to tenants.

The White Paper Is Very Poor Cover-Up

CLOSE COLLABORATION ENJOYED BY EAST ASIATIC COUNTRIES

Arms Will Not Be Laid Down Until America and Britain Have Been Completely Subdued

Special to the Nippon Times

Part II

The close relations between Japan and French Indo-China were initiated by the basic discussions held between Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and the French Ambassador Arsene Henry on August 30, 1940. A communique was issued on September 22, which stated.

"For the purpose of contributing to the creation of a new order in East Asia and for the solution of the China Affair, basic discussions were held during August in Tokyo between Foreign Minister Matsuoka and French Ambassador Henry in a spirit of utmost cordiality.

"The Japanese Government guarantees to respect France's rights and interests in East Asia and the preservation of territorial rights in French Indo-China and French rights in all other neighboring countries. The French Government consents to the use of certain regions necessary to carry on the operations of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces.

"In connection with military accommodation the military authorities of both sides met in Hanoi for the discussion of concrete details and satisfactory agreement was reached on September 22."

Based on the foregoing agreement, the Japanese Forces entered the northern part of French Indo-China. The intimate and close relations between Japan and French Indo-China were solidified, leading to subsequent discussions on the matter of joint defense. The signing of the Japanese-French protocol with respect to the joint defense of French Indo-China took place in Vichy on July 29, 1941. The protocol said, "Taking into consideration the present international situation and recognizing as the result, that there exist reasons for Japan to consider that, in case the security of French Indo-China should be threatened, general tranquillity in East Asia and her own security would be exposed to danger," the following provisions were agreed upon:

"1. The two Governments mutually promise military cooperation for joint defense of French Indo-China.

"2. Measures to be taken for such cooperation shall be the object of special arrangements.

"3. The above stipulations shall be valid only so long as the situation which has motivated their adoption exists."

Advance Into Southern F.I.C.

The Japanese Forces then made their peaceful advance into the southern part of French Indo-China. Counter-measures were being taken against the British-American blockade and after the outbreak of the war on December 8, 1941, concrete discussions were urged for the strengthening of joint defense in its entirety. The representatives of the two countries affixed their signatures on the 9th and a common communique issued stated:

"The detailed accord with respect to the joint defense of French Indo-China, superseded by the protocol of this year, was signed by the authorities of French Indo China and representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy Forces. The said accord has strengthened the spirit of friendliness and mutual cooperation between Japan and French Indo-China."

The peaceful advance into Thailand as well as the strengthening of the joint defense of French Indo-China is highly significant in completing our alignment for the extirpation of American and British influences.

At the 79th Diet on January 21, Premier Tojo in his address on administrative policy gave the essential points with regard to the reconstruction of Greater East Asia and the guiding policy of the holy war. There would be no laying down of arms until America and Britain were completely subdued. Strategic areas, absolutely essential for the defense of Greater East Asia and in the building up of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, would be brought under the control of Japan. In view of the fact that Hongkong and Malai were the bases of disorder in East Asia, Japan would make these places her defensive bases. The attitude of the Dutch East Indies and Australia was to determine Japan's stand toward them. It was also proclaimed that a thoroughgoing annihilation policy would be adopted against Chungking.

Character of Present War

Foreign Minister Togo, explaining the character of the War of Greater East Asia, on the same day said, "The War of Greater East Asia aims at the overthrow of American-British world domination established through egoism, exploitation and aggrandizement. It is a war for the liberation of the entire East Asia and for the construction of a new order throughout the world."

With respect to the fundamental concept of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, Foreign Minister Togo continued, "The object of the present war, namely, the establishment of a common Prosperity Sphere throughout Greater East Asia, traces its origin to the spirit which inspired the founding of our Empire and is based on the common destiny and mission of the peoples of East Asia. It is, therefore, quite natural that Japan should itself control such areas as are absolutely indispensable to the defense of East Asia. It would be proper, also, in the light of the great principle underlying the present war that the regions, which America and Britain have hitherto possessed, should be accorded each an appropriate status in conformity with the tradition, culture, etc., of its people." Also he asserted, "It is self-evident that the present war, aiming, as it does, at the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere on the basis of such a cardinal conception is essentially different from the so-called war of aggression. . . .

"Further, Japan is not prosecuting the war prompted by any narrow minded and exclusive motive, nor does the idea of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia possess any exclusive or exclusionist character. In consequence, it goes without saying that economic intercourse between that sphere and the countries outside of it will grow closer and closer with the progress of the construction of the said sphere.

"In order to consummate the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which constitutes the object of the present war, our nation who takes the leadership among the East Asiatic peoples, is called upon to elaborate a clear conception of the real meaning of co-prosperity, by broadening our mind and vision, and to take in all domestic affairs a positive attitude befitting our supreme task as well as to meet fully the expectations of these peoples. Our responsibilities and obligations are thus being many times multiplied."

The excellent strategy and courageous fighting of the Imperial Forces were responsible for the swift overthrow of the American and British bases of encroachment in East Asia, the fall of Singapore being realized in an amazingly short time. Premier Tojo further elaborated on his speech of January 21 at the Imperial Diet, which convened on February 16.

As regards Burma, he said: "The true intention of Japan in marching into Burma is to crush the British military bases as well as to cut off the route for American and British aid to the Chiang Kai-shek regime. . . . Therefore, if the Burmese people take full cognizance of the actual situation of Britain, which has exposed its utter inability, and offer to cooperate with Japan by shaking off the shackles of the British rule of many years past, Japan will gladly extend them its positive cooperation for the establishment of Burma for the Burmese, the long cherished aspiration of the people of Burma."

Toward India Prime Minister said; "It is a golden opportunity for India having, as it does, several thousand years of history and splendid cultural tradition, to rid herself of the ruthless despotism of Britain and participate in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Japan expects that India will restore her proper status as India for the Indians."

Japan's attitude toward the Dutch East Indies, Australia and New Zealand was elucidated as follows: "As regards the Dutch forces which continue to resist us by cooperating with the United States and Britain, Japan will thoroughly crush them. However, if the Indonesian people understand our real intention and cooperation with us for the Greater East Asian construction, we will respect their desire and tradition and emancipate them from the despotic rule of the refugee Dutch government, which is merely a puppet of the United States and Britain, and make their present region a land of contentment for the Indonesian people . . . . Australia and New Zealand also should avoid a useless war with their reliance upon the United States and Britain which are not worthy of any dependence. Whether or not the peoples of these regions will enjoy happiness and welfare depends entirely upon whether or not their Governments understand the real intentions of Japan and take a fair and just attitude."

Brotherly Concern for China

Furthermore, as regards the Chungking regime Japan is resolutely determined to inflict the final blow, but their retrospection is urged by the Prime Minister, who declared: "Japan's attitude toward the people of China is forever one of that toward a brother. Japan intends to carry on the construction of Greater East Asia with the closer approach and assistance of the people of China."

To cope with the increasing aggravation of the anti-British movement in India who is ardently desirous of a complete independence, Sir Stafford Cripps was dispatched for the purpose of conciliating the various Indian parties. However, the British-Indian negotiations broke down, and Cripps' mission ended in utter failure. Furthermore, the non-obedience anti-British movement developed and spread over entire India. At this juncture when the Indian people were deepening their knowledge about Japan's prowess by her marvelous victories, Prime Minister Tojo, in his address, further stimulated India's awakening and reiterated his statements of Japan's policy toward India, saying,

"Ousted in East Asia, Britain, assisted by America, is barely able to

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